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LAST EDITION

BORGLUM REPORT ON AIRCRAFT IS NOW QUESTIONED

Chief Signal Officer of the
United States, It Is Declared,
Can Account for All the Funds
—Liberty Motor New Device

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a full
investigation of the aircraft situation,
presented to the country through the
medium of renewed charges on the
floor of the Senate of irregularities
so gross that they were declared
to demand criminal prosecution,
The Christian Science Monitor is
able to make known the following
facts:

On Friday Senator Brandegee of
Connecticut produced before the Senate
a telegram from Gutzon Borglum,
the sculptor, who induced President
Wilson to let him investigate the aircraft
situation, in which Mr. Borglum
said that criminal waste, mismanagement
and inefficiency have existed in
the aircraft production. Mr. Borglum
asserted his willingness to lay before
the Senate information and evidence
forming the basis of his allegations.
Later, Mr. Borglum went before the
Military Committee and recited his
charges, which were made known in
The Christian Science Monitor on Friday.

Mr. Borglum accused the Aircraft
Board of squandering the \$600,000,000
appropriated by Congress for aircraft
production.

It is learned definitely that of this
amount \$150,000,000 has been sent to
France for the establishment of aircraft
plants there and for the maintenance
of the work in that country. A force
of 200,000 men in the aircraft
branch of the war machine has been
maintained here for a year. Scores of
plants have been constructed here.
Cantonments and training camps have
been constructed. Contracts have
been let that called for necessary advance
payments. General Squiers, chief
signal officer, this bureau is assured,
can account for every penny of the
appropriation. Furthermore, an authority
in close touch with both the producing
and the administrative branches who
made examination of a confidential
statement of expenditures on Friday
declares he cannot pick a flaw in any
part of the statement.

The accusation was made before the
Military Committee that Colonel Deeds,
of the Aircraft Board, who is directly
responsible for production, bore originally
the name Diech, but that he recently
changed his name. Persons familiar with
his career declare they have known him
by the name of Deeds since his boyhood,
and throughout Ohio he has never been
known by any other name.

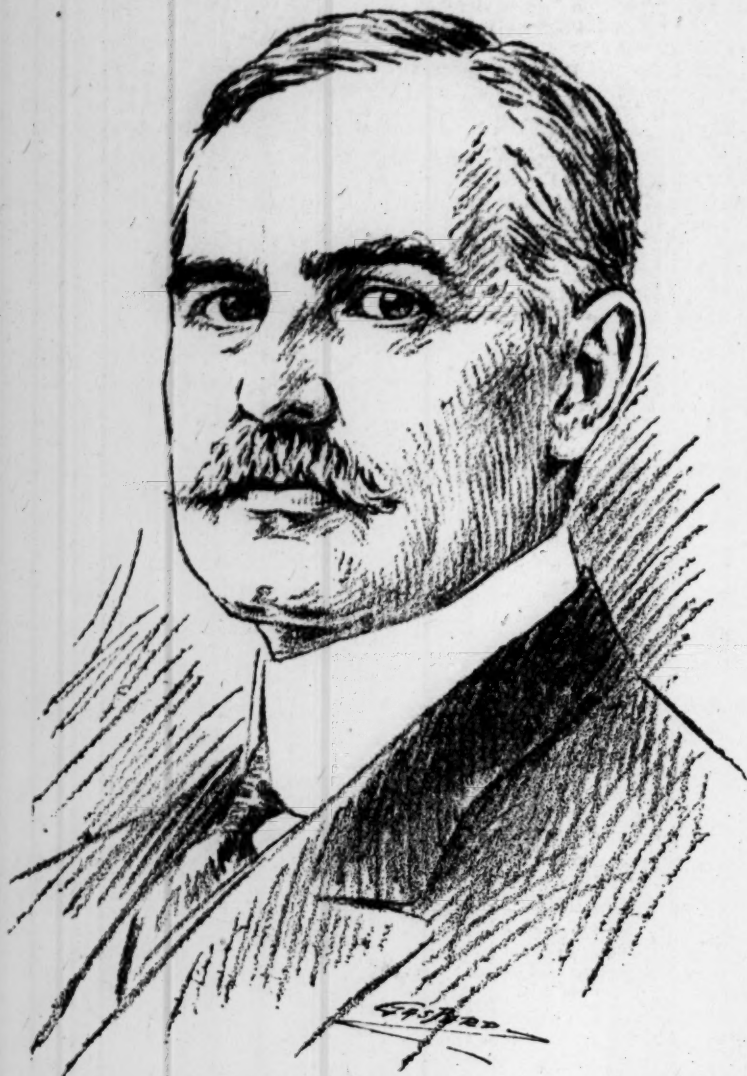
The manner in which Mr. Borglum
came to make his investigation has been
one of more or less mystery. Especially
mysterious has been the letter from the
President which he displayed during his
investigation. Early in January, Mr. Borglum
wrote to the President, declaring there were
irregularities in the Aircraft Board
which ought to be investigated. The
President deemed the matter so serious
that he called the attention of Secretary
Baker to it. That official replied by
urging that Mr. Borglum come to Washington
and make his investigation. The President
wrote to the sculptor and he came here.
The President gave him a letter, in which
he authorized him to make an investigation,
and requested Secretary Baker to offer
him every facility. As the investigation
was proceeding, Mr. Borglum frequently
appeared at the White House and wanted
to see the President, but he did not see
him until the investigation was completed.
When he finally did see the President he
was requested to make known all his
findings to the Marshall Committee that
had been appointed to go into the aircraft
matter, and he followed the President's
direction. The Borglum report was
before the Marshall Committee and was
fully considered by that body before it
made its report.

Consideration is now being given
at the White House to the wisdom of
publishing immediately all this correspondence,
together with the Marshall
report, so that this situation may be
cleared up.

The correspondence shows that the
President and Secretary Baker have acted
in good faith and have indicated their
anxiety to have the truth known, at
least to the Administration.

The charge was made before the
Military Committee that the Liberty
motor is nothing more nor less than the
Packard motor. This bureau is assured
by the highest technical authority here,
who had first hand knowledge of every
detail in the history of this motor, that
it was created from original designs, as
has been represented by Secretary Baker,
and that it resembles the Packard motor
in no detail.

The attempt to renew the public
uncertainty concerning the aircraft situation
at a time when that department of
the Government's war machine is
showing efficiency in a vast undertaking
after a year of delays and confusion,
is declared to be a greater crime
than any shortcomings that might
shortly be unearthed. At the same
time, it is understood the Administration
will not place a straw in the
way of a full investigation, if Congress
wishes it should be made.



John D. Ryan
Who has been formally nominated by President Wilson as chairman of the
Aircraft Board

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

The heavy bombardment in the Lys
sector may possibly mean that the
Germans have selected that point for
their new drive in Flanders, but it will
be impossible to say whether this is
so or not until the actual point of the
next drive is developed.

The statement of Lord Robert Cecil,
printed in another column, proves exactly
what was maintained in this paper at
the time, namely that it was the failure
of the Germans to find the supplies and
material they wanted in Russia which led
to the desperate effort to break through upon
the west. This effort having failed, it is almost
inevitable that it shall be renewed, unless
public opinion is so under control in
Germany that it can stand learning the
truth about the failure of the "Kaiser's
battle." Already, indeed, the German
papers are informing their readers that
they must not exaggerate the importance
of Ypres, and leading them to understand
a great many things which were not made
quite so clear a month or six weeks ago.
Meantime the British and the French have
been busy improving their positions
locally at Villers-Bretonneux and at
Hanged.

Perhaps, however, the most interesting
piece of news from the front is the
fact that it has been established that
the U-boat channel at Zeebrugge
(Continued on page two, column four)

OBJECTIONS TO WAR CHESTS GROWING

Community Disagreements, Marking
Progress of Such Funds in
Illinois, Tend to Show the Im-
practicability of the Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Unforeseen community
disagreements at this period, when
internal harmony is a prime requisite
for presenting the strongest front to
the enemy have marked the progress
of the so-called "patriotic funds" or
"war chests," in more than one county
in Illinois. Difficulties cropping up here
and there unexpectedly have argued to
observers the essential impracticability
of the scheme.

For instance, there was one patriotic
fund campaign carried through successfully
down to the point of apportioning the
money thus raised to the various war
work organizations. The committee in
charge of this particular apportionment,
however, decided to give nothing to the
Knights of Columbus. This immediately
brought a protest from a Knight of Columbus
man who had participated in the campaign.
He quite naturally appealed to higher
authorities, though what action the
committee has finally taken is not yet
known here.

Then again committees in certain
other counties fixing the apportionment
of funds have refused to give anything
to the Salvation Army, taking some
ground as that its work was only
duplicating that performed by other
agencies.

Instances in which persons refused
to come in under the war chest assessment,
or did it under decided protest, because
they did not wish to contribute to the
Knights of Columbus

(Continued on page eight, column five)

GERMANY'S AIM IN THE FORTHCOMING PEACE OFFENSIVE

Lord Robert Cecil Says Object
to Induce People to Hold Out
Until Germany Replenishes
Resources From Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—How
Germany may exploit Russia to enable
her to carry on her war against the
world for an unknown period was
developed by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister
of Blockade, in an interview yesterday.
But for the later phase of the Russian
revolution, he said, it was incredible
that Germany could have held out for
so long. Lord Robert did not want to
prophesy, as he had yet to discover
any prophecy about this war which
had come true.

Touching, however, upon the forth-
coming German peace offensive, which
he regarded as mainly intended for
German consumption, he expressed the
opinion that Germany would fight on
in the West until she had established
complete commercial control in the
East by means of an entirely German-
ophile Government in Russia unless,
of course, they got a knockout blow
in the West.

If they failed in the West, there
would be very bad times in both Aus-
tria and Germany, Lord Robert said,
hence the great objective of their
peace offensive was first to get their
people to believe the war will end
in a few weeks and thus induce them
to hold out in the West until they
can replenish their resources from
Russia, these resources perhaps in the
future even including man-power.

The peace offensive, which would be
aimed chiefly at England, had been
preceded by the recent furious out-
burst of Pan-Germanism which accom-
panied the military offensive, and
would be in the nature of offers in-
tended to be quite attractive to Great
Britain. The offers compared to Pan-
German claims would seem quite mod-
erate, although most immoderate from
the point of view of justice.

Already there was talk in the Ger-
man press of the courage of English
troops, and the wide circulation of the
Lichnowsky and von Jagow documents
demonstrating that England was
innocent of causing the war, might
also be connected with this objective.
Lord Robert reiterated his conviction
that Germany did not want peace
so much at present as she wanted to
keep up the spirit of her people, for
Germany had had a great disappoint-
ment in the Ukraine, where her ex-
pectations as to the finding of food
had not been realized and it was due
to this, Lord Robert concluded, that
martial law had been established there.

Emissaries Suggest Peace

First Envoy Said to Have Found
Unsympathetic Audience

LONDON, England (Saturday)—As
part of Germany's "peace offensive,"
neutral emissaries are already sug-
gesting peace in England and other
allied countries. In describing these
"feelers" the newspapers say it is
impossible that Germany shall succeed
in duping the Allies into a peace
which does not fulfill the aims for
which they are fighting.

The Times says: "Neutral emis-
saries of well-known antecedents and
tendencies are understood to have ar-
rived recently in England and other
allied countries for the purpose of
suggesting that if the Allies will only
show a pacific disposition they will
find Germany ready to meet them on
moderate terms."

The Daily Express adds that the
first of the peace emissaries agents in
London laid his proposals semi-offi-
cially before various officials. The
newspaper says it understands on a
high authority that this agent is a
Dutchman with important financial
associations, and that he came as a
friend of von Kuehlmann; that is to
say, his inquiries were made on behalf
of the civil and not the military party
in Germany.

"This agent represented to the au-
thorities here," the newspaper continues,
"that by our refusal to consider
peace last year we deprived the civil
party in Germany of the chance of
ousting the military party, and also
that the most we could hope for was
peace by arrangement. He was told
there was no such thing in the En-
glish dictionary as peace by arrange-
ment. He was told also: 'Very soon
there will be no such phrase as raw
material in the German dictionary.'"

"There is no doubt that the present
peace offensive is inspired largely
by Albert Ballin (director of the
Hamburg-American Line) and other
magnates of the German shipping
world, who foresee that a determined
Entente can easily cut them off for
many years from all markets of the
outside world, as well as from allied
ports."

"The failure of the first envoy to
find a sympathetic hearing will not
end the peace offensive. It is known
that other neutrals have been per-
suaded to undertake the task of laying
further suggestions before the British
Government, without any apparent in-
spiration from Germany. But the busi-
ness associations of these envoys are
too well known for any doubt to exist
that they are deliberately inspired."

DEFENSE SOCIETY OPPOSES MEETING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A request to
William Wallace, Jr., director of the
New York Enemy Alien Bureau, that
the Friends of Irish Freedom be pro-
hibited from holding a mass meeting in
Madison Square Garden tonight,
was made today on behalf of the
American Defense Society by William
T. Hornaday, Lian Mellowes, Mrs.
Sheehy-Skeffington and John Devoy
on the program to speak.

"Beyond doubt," Mr. Hornaday said
in his letter, "that meeting will be
devoted to disloyal utterances and to
vilification of England, America's ally
and friend. Whoever strikes Eng-
land strikes America."

To the management of Madison
Square Garden, he added, a similar
protest has been made by the "Intimate
Committee for the Severance of All
Social and Professional Relations
with Enemy Sympathizers," as well as
by Mrs. William Jay and other Ameri-
can women.

NATIONALISTS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. Dillon Convinced of Value of
Full Attendance at Westmin-
ster—Important Issue Raised
by East Cavan Election

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—The
return of the Nationalist Party to the
House of Commons appears to have
been foreshadowed in Mr. John Dil-
lon's address to the delegates of the
United Irish League, the Ancient Or-
der of Hibernians and Nationalist
bodies in East Cavan on Thursday.

"Never since I entered Parliament
in 1880," he said, "have I felt more
deeply convinced than now of the value
and absolute necessity of the main-
tenance of a united party in attendance
in the House of Commons. The recent
parliamentary struggle against the
application of conscription to Ire-
land has strengthened me in that view,
for I am convinced that had it not
been for the fight put up by the Irish
party in the House of Commons and the
immense impression made by that
fight on British public opinion con-
scription would be in force by now,
and many of the leaders who placed
their reliance on physical resistance
as the only means of defeating con-
scription would be now in their
graves."

Meantime no compromise has been
reached between the Nationalists and
The Sinn Feiners in regard to the
East Cavan election. Arthur Griffiths
is hard at work in a constituency where
he has apparently a big following,
while the Nationalist candidate is also
apparently strong in the constituency.
The East Cavan election has extror-
dinary importance for both sides,
because the heat generated between
these two members of the triple
alliance conscription.

It is, however, of more importance
for the Nationalists than for the Sinn
Feiners, and indeed in the opinion of
some Nationalists it is as critical for
Mr. Dillon's position as the Ennis
election of 1879 was for Parnell's
position.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—At
a meeting of the Irish Unionist Al-
liance in Dublin yesterday a resolution
was discussed to the effect that while
the alliance was confident of the hon-
orable intentions of the delegates to
the recent Irish Convention, it differed
totally with the findings of the con-
vention, and adhered to the "funda-
mental principles of the alliance."
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GREAT MINE FIELD TO DESTROY U-BOATS

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The
greatest mine field ever laid has
been completed in the North Sea for
the purpose of foiling submarines. The
British Government has announced
that a certain area will be dangerous
to shipping after May 15.

According to Archibald Hurd,
naval critic, in The Daily Telegraph,
it will embrace 121,732 square miles,
the base forming a line between Nor-
way and Scotland, and the peak ex-
tending northward into the Arctic
Circle. He says that there has been a
vast improvement in British mines
since Admiral Jellicoe became First
Sea Lord. The creation of this barrier
across the northern exit of the North
Sea was an enormous task, involving
12 or more months, and tens of
thousands of mines were required.
Mr. Hurd suggests that when Ad-
miral Jellicoe made his prophecy that
the submarine menace would be met
by August he had this mine field in
view.

FINAL DRIVE SENDS LOAN TOTAL HIGHER

Oversubscription by \$6,888,900
Already Is Reported by the
Treasury Department—More
States Go "Over the Top"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The third
Liberty Loan has been over-subscribed
by \$6,888,900, the Treasury reports.
Later figures are expected to raise the
total much more in excess of \$3,000-
000,000.

Although this insures that the mini-
mum asked by Secretary McAdoo has
been pledged, much work remained to
be done today to bring the total to the
four or five billion which the Treasury
hoped to get.

The San Francisco district has con-
firmed with official figures its claim
of being the sixth district to subscribe
its quota.

Dallas, with its over-subscription
already of \$10,000,000, will stand sev-
enth on the honor roll. The Philadel-
phia, Richmond, Cleveland, New York
and Atlantic districts were expected to
go over the top before night.

Reports of states which have
reached their goals came rapidly to-
day. Maryland, Vermont, Virginia and
North Carolina were among those
claiming the honor flag.

Baltimore was added today to the
honor roll cities of more than 500,000
population.

Ohio showed particularly bright in
today's record, with Cleveland, Cin-
cinnati, Columbus and Toledo over-
subscribed and the state total nearly
\$180,000,000. In the Cleveland dis-
trict 1789 honor flags have been
awarded. The Pittsburgh area was 10
(Continued on page eight, column three)

CONTRACTOR FOR TENTS HELD IN \$1000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston office
BOSTON, Mass.—Stanley D. Forbes
of Swampscott with a Boston office
furnished \$1000 sureties today after
pleading not guilty to a charge of con-
spiring against the United States
Government in furnishing tents said
to be below the standard for army
purposes, before the United States
Commissioner here today. Mr. Forbes
was given a contract for 60,000 shelter
tents for the army, and army officers
claim that they were not up to the re-
quirements of the Quartermasters
Department. He furnished sureties in
Liberty bonds and United States thrift
stamps.

"On being told of certain conditions
in Mexico, as they were known to ex-
ist, by persons having resided many
years in Germany," said this bureau's
informant, "Americans were apt, dur-
ing the earlier stages of the war, to
shrug their shoulders and mentally
mark the speakers as fanatics. Little
by little, fact by fact became gener-
ally known, until the bomb-like Zim-
mermann note burst upon the as-
tounded country."

Now it was not at all a pleasant
thing to be an American in Germany
during the period of the Spanish-
American War, and the German sym-
pathizers of those days, as also the
German delivery of ammunition to our
enemies, are an old story. But what
has since been told to some and disre-
garded by others is altogether another
tale.

GERMANY'S AGENTS LONG HAVE BASED HOPES ON MEXICO

Krupps' Representatives Busily
Engaged There for Years in
Propaganda—Vigilant Watch
by United States Is Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau. Copyright,
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NEW YORK, N. Y.—The famous
Zimmermann note has been accepted
quite generally as proof that the Im-
perial German Government, in weav-
ing its web of intrigue throughout the
world, has not neglected the Republic
of Mexico; and recent reports from
below the Rio Grande have been re-
garded as clear indication that agents
of that Government have not yet com-
pleted their work among the Mexicans.
The revelations of significant inter-
national facts which this bureau has
recently made and the corroborations
it has disclosed on authority that is
unquestionable now approach the
Mexican question with the same au-
thority, and curiously enough, with
the same name again appearing in the
record. That name is the name of
Krupps.

Krupps knew that war was coming
as early as June, 1914. Now it can
be shown that Krupps, before the war
began, had been cozzing for years of
the opportunity for German exploita-
tion and intrigue in Mexico, and had
not been passing that opportunity by.
This bureau's informant knew, in
Berlin, a lady intimately connected
with one of the several Krupp repre-
sentatives involved in Mexican
schemes; and this lady told of the dif-
ficulties encountered in political cir-
cles in Mexico, in view of the unset-
tled domestic conditions, of the luxu-
rious life followed, and of the never-
ending dinners and entertainments
given to "keep things going" con-
stantly. This lady also told tales of
the enormous fortunes amassed by
comparatively poor Germans, in a
short time, permitting them to return
from Mexico and live on newly
acquired estates in Germany, with
private hunts, yachts and all the para-
phernalia of wealth.

"That Germany has long had her
eye on Mexico," says this bureau's in-
formant, "with the hope of embroiling
her with the United States at the propi-
tious moment, becomes more than
mere theory when one realizes the
prolific activities of the Krupp repre-
sentatives during the last 11 years.
During all this period Krupp, backed
by the German Government, was send-
ing all sorts of ammunition and guns
to Mexico, as fast as they could be
conveniently delivered, up to the out-
break of the war."

Another fact, gathered by the in-
formant through conversations with
well-informed persons in Berlin, a
fact partly brought to light by the
Zimmermann note, was that the Ger-
man Government was actually count-
ing on Japan's participation in the
war on the side of the Central Powers.
Shortly before Japan's decision to side
with the Allies was announced, arti-
cles appeared in the semi-official Ber-
lin paper to the effect that Japan
would be "our probable ally," with
the subsequent effect that two Japa-
nese passing along one of the promi-
nent streets of Berlin were shouldered
by the mob and carried in triumph for
somewhat more than half an hour,
while the crowds sang and cheered.
Two days later the truth, that Japan
had cast her lot against Germany, had
to be told, much to the resentment of
the people, especially to those who re-
membered that German officers had
been largely instrumental in training
the Japanese Army and putting it on
its modern footing."

"On being told of certain conditions
in Mexico, as they were known to ex-
ist, by persons having resided many
years in Germany," said this bureau's
informant, "Americans were apt, dur-
ing the earlier stages of the war, to
shrug their shoulders and mentally
mark the speakers as fanatics. Little
by little, fact by fact became gener-
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mermann note burst upon the as-
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pathizers of those days, as also the
German delivery of ammunition to our
enemies, are an old story. But what
has since been told to some and disre-
garded by others is altogether another
tale.

"That Germany expected to raise
and have at her disposal several hun-
dred thousand reserves on the North
American Continent, under the com-
mand of regularly trained reserve
officers was accounted the height of
folly by most sober-minded Americans,
yet we have proof of this today in
Admiral von Knorr's own words in
the preface to Herr Junger's book. It
is known to a few, but possibly not
to the general public, that the same
conditions existed in Mexico and cer-
tain of the South American states,
only in a somewhat exaggerated form.
Certain it is, that German agents have
been busy there for years, preparing
the very fertile soil of southern tem-
perament for the time that is now at
hand. The German methods of under-
mining the strength of the nations she
has singled out as her rightful prey
are the same from one end of the
world to the other: propaganda
through her advertising agencies, sub-

siding of newspapers, capitalization of industries, monopoly of stocks when she can secure the controlling shares, and last, but not least, the sale and delivery of munitions to those whom she hopes to secure, first as her allies, then as her vassals.

"With Mexico still disrupted by conflicting forces, engineered principally by German funds and agents, the native distrust of the American capitalist, and the constant efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy to regain their lost footing and hold upon the people and the schools, it were well for America to keep a vigilant eye and prepare for any emergency, rather than again to be caught napping in self-complacent assurance that all is well, thus leaving one of the most vital points exposed to the ruthless intrigues of the enemy."

EVIDENCE GIVEN AT BONNET ROUGE TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The resumed Bonnet Rouge hearing indicated that the ramifications of the whole affair are extensive.

M. Paratlic, the first witness for the prosecution, established the shadiness of the Hotel International, owned by Madame Amherd, where M. Duval stayed and which was also the headquarters of the Deputy, M. Turmel, in whose locker at the French Chamber of Deputies a large sum in Swiss banknotes was discovered. The expert accountant who had investigated M. Duval's transactions with the banks was unable to account for the source from which M. Duval had received more than half a million francs.

M. Caillaux's name was mentioned in connection with 600 francs paid to La Tranchée Republicaine for 100 subscriptions. M. Marion's typist, who copied General Sarraill's army documents, stated she received them for copying on the day M. Marion left for Spain and he said he wanted to take them with him. Despite a severe cross-examination by M. Marion, the typist maintained her evidence that she had copied all documents essential to the prosecution.

Part of these documents was connected with the striking force of General Sarraill's army, and evidence from the police showed a band of spies of the Khedive had conveyed the contents to German authorities.

M. Paillex explained that he had furnished the contents of the documents to Almeyreda and others to support the press campaign favorable to reinforcing General Sarraill's army.

TIME SET FOR VOTE ON SEDITION BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under agreement to vote at 4 p. m. the way was cleared in the Senate today to dispose of the conference report on the sedition bill, providing penalties for disloyal acts and utterances.

Senator Johnson of California, opening today's discussion, said that the bill struck a blow at democracy, free speech and the press, and had made cowards of some newspaper correspondents who feared to tell the truth. The measure, he added, "put a premium on hypocrisy."

PRESIDENT COMMUTES SOLDIERS' SENTENCES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson disapproved today the sentences of four United States soldiers in France who had been ordered to be executed for sleeping at their posts and disobedience to orders.

Sentences of two of the men, Privates Olon Ledoyen and Stanley C. Fishback, were commuted to three years' confinement. Privates D. Sebastian and Jess Cook were granted full pardons.

FIRE DESTROYS BARKENTINE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States barkentine Kokehead caught fire and was destroyed on Feb. 19 on a voyage from Cape Town to San Francisco by way of Manila, it is learned today in marine circles here.

Officers and crew, numbering 14 men, took to the small boats and six days later were rescued and landed at Sumatra.

BOY SCOUT LOAN RETURNS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Liberty Loan subscriptions reported by Boy Scouts of America throughout the country numbered 214,572, totaling \$30,054,800, up to noon today. These returns were only from some of the largest cities, with thousands of troops to be heard from.

WAR FINANCE DIRECTOR NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Clifford M. Leonard of Chicago, today was nominated by President Wilson for a two-year term, as Director of the War Finance Corporation, in place of Allen B. Forbes of New York, who declined appointment.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—German and Italian delegates to arrange for the exchange of prisoners held their first conference here on Thursday night. Dr. Felix Calonder, President of the Swiss Confederation, presided.

FUEL OIL SHORTAGE FORECAST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A prediction that ships, railroads and war industries will be unable to obtain fuel oil after 60 days if the leasing bill is not passed by Congress was made today by Secretary Lane.

FRENCH SOLDIERS' FURLONGHS

PARIS, France (Friday)—General Pétain has decided that furloughs to soldiers shall be extended in future to include leaves of absence to attend family celebrations.

EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS PLANNED

Special German Commission Arrives at Moscow—Plan Is to Exchange 40,000 Weekly at Ten Different Points

MOSCOW, Russia (Saturday)—The exchange of prisoners with Germany will soon begin. A special commission charged with this work has arrived here with Count von Mirbach, the new German Ambassador to Russia. There are 3,000,000 Russians in German hands, while 1,000,000 Germans are held in Russia. The first to be exchanged will be women, boys under 16, men over 50 and invalids. These will be followed by the military prisoners of war.

It is proposed to exchange 40,000 weekly at 10 different points. A few exchanges of invalids have already been made. Most of the German prisoners are in Siberia. There transportation is a grave problem because of railroad disorganization, and water transportation is to be used exclusively to move the men.

The formation of a new War Department is progressing satisfactorily. Generals in the old army are accepting responsible positions and cooperating with the Soviet Government in the organization of the Red Army. Leon Trotsky has publicly stated that they desire the respect of the workmen, but his efforts to secure wider cooperation are hampered by the thoughtless remarks of a Bolshevik leader, who called the generals "workmen's orderlies." Several prominent generals declined posts in the new army for this reason.

Poles Control Cholm District

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A dispatch from Kiev to Copenhagen, as forwarded in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, says that the Cholm district, which under the Brest-Litovsk treaty was given to the Ukraine, has been taken over completely by the Poles. Polish functionaries have been appointed and Polish courts have been established.

Many Finns Favor a Monarchy

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Saturday)—The first Helsinki newspapers reaching here since the Finnish revolution are filled with discussion as to whether Finland should be a republic or a monarchy. Every bourgeois newspaper except the Helsinki Sanomat strongly favors a monarchy. A courier reaching Helsinki from the headquarters of General Mannerheim also is quoted as saying that the sentiment of the "White" or government army is overwhelmingly in favor of a monarchy. The Svenska Tidningen, the organ of the Peasant Party, openly advocates that a German prince be appointed king.

German Advance in Russia

BASILE, Switzerland (Saturday)—German troops in Ukraine, with a base on the line between Ekaterinoslav and Kharkov, have advanced into the region of Donetzeyev coal basin, according to a dispatch received here. The Donetzeyev coal region is in the eastern part of the Government of Kharkov, and extends into the Government of the Don Cossacks. This report shows that the German advance in southern Russia has extended to a line almost directly north from the eastern shore of the Sea of Azov.

Negotiations Resumed

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The delegates of Rumania and the Central Powers have resumed the peace negotiations, a Bucharest dispatch reports. Several of the outstanding questions have been settled, and the conclusion of the negotiations is being approached rapidly.

BRITISH STATEMENT ON PERSIA RECALLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—In connection with the statement that the Persian Minister at The Hague is reported to have handed the Dutch Foreign Minister an official note declaring it regards the treaties imposed upon it in recent years as null and void, it is interesting to recall that Lord Curzon stated in the House of Lords in January last that the British Government had informed the Persian Government that the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 was regarded by the British Government as in suspense and that the latter government was ready to reconsider the entire position.

AMERICA'S FAST WAR PROGRESS IN FRANCE

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NEW TYPE OF MERCHANT SHIP

LONDON, England (Friday)—The first electrically propelled merchant ship ever built in England and the largest electrical vessel in the world is now undergoing its finishing touches at a British shipyard and will soon start on its first voyage. The vessel is designed on a system in which a combination of steam and electricity is employed. The importance of this type of vessel under present conditions is its decreased coal consumption and larger cargo space.

REDUCED RATIONS WELCOMED

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The United States-Norwegian agreement of April 30, placing Norway on short rations, is greeted with satisfaction as a means of avoiding the approaching food shortage, the Norwegian newspaper Aftenposten declares.

GERMANS TRYING TO REPAIR ZEEBRUGGE

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Latest reports show that the Germans are displaying great activity in endeavoring to repair the damage caused at Zeebrugge, the German submarine base on the Belgian coast, by the recent British naval raid. The channel still remains blocked, and it is thought likely it will remain so for a considerable time.

ESPIONAGE ACT VIOLATIONS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONCORD, N. H.—Eighty per cent of all indictments returned in the United States Court for the District of New Hampshire at the May term have been for offenses relating to the war, most of them for violation of the Espionage Act. But for the war, these cases probably would not have existed. One indictment returned was against Gustave Taubert of Manchester, an employee of the largest newspaper in the State. Mr. Taubert will be tried for violating the Espionage Act. He was born in Lorraine and is a naturalized citizen and for many years was one of the leaders in the Socialist party in this State. He is alleged to have indulged in much disloyal talk. His trial begins next Monday. The other respondents are less known and include some of German descent or birth.

FRENCH STATESMEN AND PEACE QUESTION

PARIS, France (Saturday)—M. Clemenceau and M. Briand appeared yesterday before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies and gave information on the subject of the peace soundings made by Austria last year, as developed recently in the publication of letters written by Emperor Karl to his brother-in-law, Prince Sixtus.

M. Clemenceau, says the Echo de Paris, declared in the clearest possible fashion that "at no time was there any real possibility of peace, nor could at any time the tentative proposals made by Austria, under whatever form, be taken seriously."

AMERICAN LABOR DELEGATES IN FRANCE

HAVRE, France (Friday)—The American labor delegation which has been visiting London arrived at Havre today. The members were received at the dock by M. Chevrillon of the commission of relief for Belgium, representing the French Foreign Office, and by the civil and military authorities.

After visiting the port the delegates were presented to the Belgian cabinet ministers, who gave a luncheon in their honor. Replying to toasts the members of the visiting delegation affirmed the fidelity of the people of the United States to the Belgian cause.

TRAINS FULL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Two hundred and sixty-five trains full of wounded soldiers returning to Germany from the battle fronts in Picardy and Flanders, says the newspaper Les Nouvelles de The Hague, were counted in the daytime on April 9, 11 and 12 on the Namur-Liege railway. The transports were so crowded that the Germans were even using open coal cars to carry the wounded.

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

has been successfully closed, and that the Germans are busily at work endeavoring to reopen it.

German Gains and Losses

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Germans have used 35 fresh divisions during the fighting on the northern front in Flanders, besides nine already there. General Radcliffe, who has succeeded General Maurice as Director of Military Operations, stated in an interview yesterday. The effect of this, as they had gained nothing important except Mont Kemmel which gave them elbow room to operate, would be to weaken them seriously in their main effort of separating the French and British armies.

General Radcliffe drew attention to the recurrence of German efforts to cause bad feeling between the Allies and even between the elements making up the British Army. For example, the Germans were alleging that the Australians had been called upon to undertake most desperate adventures and hold the most difficult positions, with corresponding losses. The Australians had certainly maintained their great reputation, General Radcliffe said, and no higher praise could be given. It was an unfounded allegation that they had lost more heavily than any other British divisions. As a matter of fact, since March 21, 31 British divisions have each lost more than all five Australian divisions put together.

British Aerial Activities

LONDON, England (Friday)—The British official communication dealing with aviation issued tonight says: "A thick haze on Thursday interfered with the work of our aeroplanes. Three and a half tons of bombs were dropped on Bapaume and other targets in the battle areas. At times the fighting in the air was severe."

"Fourteen hostile machines were brought down and four were driven down out of control. Five of ours are missing."

"During the night 5½ tons of bombs were dropped on Chaumes, Juneville, the railway junction at Bapaume and at Caix. Three very large bombs also were dropped from a low height on the lock gates at Zeebrugge."

Picture Drawn of GERMAN FINANCES

ZURICH, Switzerland (Saturday)—(Via Ottawa)—A gloomy picture of Germany's finance is drawn by the Industrial Union of Saxony, one of the greatest industrial organizations in Germany, in a manifesto supporting the demand for war indemnities. The manifesto says the war has added 14,800,000,000 marks to the peace expenditure of 4,000,000,000 marks. It continues:

"This total would absorb 60 per cent of the whole national income. Capitalized at 5 per cent the national debt would then amount to 392,000,000 marks, or more than the entire pre-war national wealth of Germany. Such a burden would completely paralyze production and all enterprise, and completely ruin our life."

"Our foes are considerably better off in this respect. They need entertain no such apprehensions, as their own countries and colonial possessions afford rich natural sources of valuable raw materials and millions of workers, while Germany is dependent upon herself."

COUNT REVENTLOW CRITICIZES THE PRESS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Count Reventlow, in an article headed "British Chivalry and Self-Advertisement" in the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, complains that the German press recently went so far as to admit that the British sometimes are chivalrous to an enemy. The Count is incensed, particularly because the German papers expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the famous German aviator, Captain Baron von Richthofen, was honored by the British, and says:

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NATIONALISTS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Continued from page one)

mental principles of the alliance," namely, the maintenance of the union between Great Britain and Ireland and opposition to Home Rule.

An amendment was moved to the effect that while the meeting approved the attitude of the Unionist delegates to the convention, events that had since occurred compelled a change of views. The meeting adjourned without voting on the resolution.

The standing committee of the Ulster Unionist Council met at Belfast and passed a resolution wholly endorsing the attitude of the Ulster Unionists at the convention, and condemning the "unprecedented and unconstitutional action" of Sir Horace Plunkett, the convention's chairman, in writing his letters to the Premier.

Mr. Lloyd George, covering the proceedings of the convention. Another resolution was passed cordially supporting the steps taken by Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, "since the present crisis arose."

GERMANS HARASSED BY THE ALLIED AIRMEN

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The effective work of the allied airmen in harassing the German supply service is described by the newspaper Les Nouvelles de The Hague, which says that allied aviators recently sank in one day 23 Belgian boats laden with gravel and road metal for the German front in Picardy. The newspaper adds:

"Three weeks ago the Luxemburg bridge at Namur was again badly damaged by aircraft. Two arches were destroyed and one boat was sunk. Three German sentries on the bridge were killed."

Les Nouvelles ascertains that it was bombs dropped by allied aircraft that destroyed a railway station in the Province of Hainaut, Belgium, on March 22. A munitions train of 60 freight cars was in the station, and 40 of the cars blew up in succession, killing and wounding many Germans. Rigorous measures were taken immediately to keep onlookers away from the scene of the disaster. A German officer estimated the loss in shells at 1,000,000 marks.

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STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor, 11.
Number that have voted against, 9.
Number that have yet to vote, 27.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 16.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 18.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 12.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 13.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

REPORT ON PURCHASE OF LIQUOR TRADE

L'AFFAIRE BRION TRIED IN PARIS

Helene Brion, Charged With Defeatist Propaganda, Receives Only Nominal Sentence—Notable Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Who is Helene Brion? She is a simple schoolmistress of Pantin who might never have been heard of but for her strong opinions about the war, and the fact that she gave expression to them, and for those reasons has been brought within the net of the military authorities in the grand governmental process of the cleansing of France.

Of all the curious affairs that have been before the people in the last few months, each of them, as has been said, with pronounced characteristics of its own. This has been separated from the others by a peculiar individuality, and it has been most speedily disposed of, for it needed no lengthy inquisition by Captain Bouchardon nor did it occupy more than half a dozen sittings of the military court, at the end of which Mlle. Brion was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and her "accomplice," Moutflard, to six months, both "avec sursis" meaning that the sentences are nominal and not real. But during this brief trial before Colonel Maritz, there were continual arguments as to the rights of citizens, the ethics of free thought in time of war, the obligations of patriotism on the conscience and so on, the fact being that if Mlle. Helene Brion was a defeatist, she was not a traitress. It was rather in the nature of a test case as to where the border line should be drawn, and some of the uncertainty of the tribunal is reflected in the hesitating sentences.

It was a very interesting case throughout, with none of those unsavory details of visits to Switzerland, secret transactions and business with Austrian-Jewish bankers and such like, which in a varying degree seem to distinguish most of the other "affaires." Mlle. Brion, besides being a schoolmistress of Pantin, is general secretary of the National Federation of Teachers Syndicates, is a militant Socialist, an adherent to the Zimmerwald resolutions, a member of the committee for the resumption of international relations, and so forth; and the definite charge against her was that of engaging in an active propaganda of defeatism, the charge being based mainly on the large number of leaflets, pamphlets and other literature found in her possession, Moutflard being concerned with assisting her to circulate them. On her arraignment in court she questioned its competence, and claimed to be remitted to a civil court; and, when these objections fell, made a vigorous defense of herself. In the beginning her case was that she had never tried to influence her pupils by propaganda, that she maintained the right to think and, when she considered her thoughts to be right, to communicate them to her colleagues and comrades, whether they were soldiers or not; but she did this in a private and personal capacity, and did not engage in public propaganda. To this latter the prosecution answered that the letters of her co-accused, asking her for the literature she was circulating, proved that her propaganda had become a public matter. So there it was, fewer than 90 witnesses were scheduled on her behalf, and they filed through the court to begin with, saluting her and receiving a bow of recognition. There was a reading of the reports of the preliminary inquiry, from which it appeared that other school teachers testified that they did not consider that their colleague Brion was a defeatist "in the usual sense of the word." The court had difficulty in understanding the difference between the senses.

The President said, at the beginning, that the prosecution charged her with circulating literature, the defeatist character of which was undeniable. In answer she asked why she was prosecuted, why it was sought to punish the arm when the head was respected. She was there, but where were the others, the authors of the pamphlets? There was Lord Lansdowne. . . . But here the prosecutor sharply interrupted with the remark—"We are engaged with the affaire Brion. What happens in England is not our business." "Do you think," asked the President, "that liberty of opinion permits you to say what you like in time of war?" "I have circulated a little literature with tact and discernment," Helene Brion answered. "If I had circulated it in the streets, on the tramcars. . . . If you had done that," interpolated the prosecutor, "I should probably have asked for the maximum penalty against you, which, having regard to the circumstances, I am not doing."

A preliminary turn was then given to the examination of Moutflard. He was abroad, he said, in August, 1914, but immediately on his return presented himself at the recruiting office of the Seine. He was attached to the 46th regiment of the line, was made sergeant and was subsequently deprived of his rank. Corporal afterward, he was again degraded. One day in a fit of temper he tore off his stripes and threw them on the ground. The President then told him that he was accused of having conducted a propaganda in favor of peace, which was forbidden by the law, and he answered that he had never conducted any propaganda at the front, but only in his two terms in hospital. He would explain the sense of this propaganda. But here he was interrupted by the remark that there was only one way of conducting propaganda and that was by trying to circulate one's

ideas, and they knew what his ideas were. Then, in a passionate tone and manner, Moutflard exclaimed—"I am not anti-patriot! I have only tried to circulate my Socialist ideas. I do not think that that should be forbidden in a country which made the revolution of '89 and of 1830 and of 1848. I am not a partisan of peace at any price, but I look upon war as a relic of barbarism. One needs to have the mentality of Barrès or of von Bernhardi to think otherwise." To this the President answered calmly—"Nobody desires war in itself. It is for what is attained by war that we fight today."

Many old colleagues of Mlle. Brion next gave evidence. Their feelings about her seemed to vary somewhat, according as to whether they were still colleagues, still on the same staff, or had ceased to be so. In the former case they most generally declared that her patriotism was unquestionable; many of the others said she was a notorious defeatist. Mlle. Jeanne Seguin, said she was an excellent colleague and had never held any subversive views, while her pacifism had nothing excessive about it. Then the President asked: "What is pacifism in time of war?" The witness waved her hands about and made vague gestures, but had no clear idea on the subject. Then a Deputy, M. Dalbiez, came to the witness stand and caused some sensation. He said that if Mlle. Brion was to be prosecuted, then various journalists and politicians should be prosecuted also, for only the previous day one might have read in certain newspapers some untrue communiqués which might injure the morale of the country. Three years ago M. Clemenceau had published articles which he, M. Dalbiez, among others, approved of, and for which he might have been brought before a court-martial. M. Briand, himself, had written a letter in which he declared himself ready to enter upon pourparlers for peace under certain conditions. Then the President said: "The action of politicians may be useful in time of war. It is quite another question with Mlle. Brion." M. Dalbiez responded with, "There is no longer any Republic, if the citizens cannot express their opinions. The opinion of Parliament is too much cut and dried. Notwithstanding its good intention, the Chamber has not been able to exercise that useful action which it would have done if it had been sustained by public opinion."

A cousin of the accused came to say that she was a daughter of a French officer who fought in 1870. Having come originally from Metz, she could not be other than a good French woman. M. Paul Brulat, a literary man, said as a witness he could only give a mere opinion. He knew that Mlle. Brion had shown her extreme indignation when the Germans invaded Belgium. Without doubt she was a pacifist, but where was her defeatism? And what did the latter term signify? Did it mean by that that there could be a single Frenchman who wished for the overthrow of his country? For his part, he was one of those who wished that the sacred union had not so far been a mere chimera, but had become a reality. Helene Brion now stood for liberty of conscience and he hoped for her acquittal.

And then there was a striking scene when M. Jean Longuet, the eminent Socialist leader, came along to give evidence for the schoolmistress. M. Longuet, speaking deliberately, said: "Helene Brion is one who does honor to education and to the Socialist Party. She is what we call a minoritaire. The term is a little inexact, because today the minoritaires are the majority in the party. She has the same ideas as 30 or 40 members of Parliament who might be here. They are those, for example, of my friend and colleague, Bouisson, naval high commissioner; if there are unworthy people, capable of doing the enemy's work, you will not find them among us. Helene Brion by her character is a good Frenchwoman. ("Thanks!" exclaimed the accused.) At the present time, any steps taken to punish those who think as she does would be steps taken toward promoting national discord. Nobody in France at the present time desires a peace under the heel of German imperialism. In the interests of the country you will find Helene Brion back again to the little children whom she looks after and brings up." When M. Longuet was about to leave the witness bar, Colonel Maritz said to him, "Pardon, Monsieur Deputy, if the laws are bad let Parliament reform them. But we here are judges. Do you not know that our part is only that of applying the law?" M. Longuet answered: "That is understood, but there is the spirit and the letter. You are not a correctional tribunal, bound down by texts. And then, why prosecute her, when you do not trouble yourself about the authors and printers of these pamphlets?"

There was much other testimony, and many passages between the accused and the court, and some impassioned speeches toward the close. The point was clearly a very fine one, and the prosecution was not very happy in the case. Eventually, as stated, sentences were passed which are not, in ordinary circumstances, to become operative. It was a notable case.

RETIRED FARMERS RETURN Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.—Last week a representative of a Minneapolis syndicate was in this district endeavoring to buy land to be cropped this year, and offered as high as \$65 per acre for improved farms. The Portage Plains have been famous for three decades for the great crops of wheat produced on them. This spring has been remarkable for the number of sales of farm lands in this district. Resident farmers are well represented among the buyers, but a large number of farmers who had retired and have been living in Winnipeg have become landowners once more and intend to operate their new holdings.

GERMAN U-BOATS AND SPANISH SHIPS

German Submarines Resume Operations in Full Force Against Spanish Shipping, After Pronounced Slackening

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—For a period before the recent elections there was what may be called a considerable intensification of the German U-boat policy toward Spain, that is to say, more Spanish ships than ever were being sunk; these outrages were a matter of almost daily occurrence, and more even than the usual ruthlessness was exhibited. It became the case that everything Spanish was sunk, and it was, in effect, a German proposition that it was impossible for a Spanish ship, whatever its destination, to contain anything that was not contraband. The Spanish notes of protest which followed each other to Berlin in a continual procession assumed a character of pathetic inutility, and though other reasons were operating, as is known, there is little doubt that Señor Garcia Prieto, Premier at the time, felt that the situation was altogether too much for him. Then, whatever may be the reason, there was a pronounced slackening of these torpedoes, and for a time the sea seemed free for Spanish ships to sail from one port of the peninsula to another, and never out of sight of its own land all the time, as was not the case before. This immunity, however, was short lived, and may have been merely accidental, so to say, and simply due to the fact that for the time being the submarines were needed elsewhere.

The German operations against Spain have now been resumed, and in full force. It seems an extraordinary thing that they should have been started again on the very eve of the establishment of this very remarkable government of monarchical concentration, as it is called. A new interest evidently attaches to the situation now. It cannot be imagined that a thoroughly national government like this can for one moment permit itself to be satisfied to have its protests to Berlin completely ignored, as was the case with the mere party governments and the odd mixture of which the last one was composed, including strong Germanophile elements. Both the Count de Romanones and Señor Eduardo Dato, who have had to deal with Berlin before, are in this new Cabinet, and there is a very remarkable warning from a quarter not unassociated with the latter, as appears below.

The first of the new series of sinkings was that of the steamship Cristina of Bilbao, some members of the crew being lost. Almost immediately afterward the Sota-Aznar Company, also of Bilbao, received a telegram from its London agents that its ship, the Arno-Mendi, had been torpedoed and sunk, and the fate of certain members of the crew was unknown. The Arno-Mendi left Bilbao on March 5. She was a steamship of 4450 tons and was built in 1897, being registered at Bilbao in the following year. Until last year her name was the Bermeo. The Spanish trans-Atlantic steamer, Montevideo, bound from Cadiz for South American ports, met a German submarine on her first day out. The commander of the submarine was good enough not to sink this fine and very innocent vessel, but obliged her to return to Cadiz and demanded of her captain his word of honor that he would not use his wireless on the way. More sinkings quickly followed. Another Bilbao steamer, the Guadaluquivir, 3500 tons, belonging to the Taya Company, was on her return voyage from America with a cargo of cotton when she was torpedoed. The steamers Jolet-Joaquina and Arpillao suffered the same fate, and the Taya Company, who owned the latter as well as the Guadaluquivir, now made a new and significant move, sending a demand to Madrid that until a settlement of the question of compensation should be reached with Berlin the Government should hand over to it one of the German ships which have been interned in Spanish ports since the beginning of the war.

If, as is implied, there is some significance in this last-named move, a first formal demand for one of the 70 or 80 ships that lie snugly berthed in Spanish harbors, and which, as is well known, are used as centers of German espionage, take note of the following editorial declaration in La Epoca, which is the organ of Señor Dato, Foreign Minister in the new Government, and with which the Marques de Valdeiglesia, the editor, is in very close touch all the time. La Epoca on the eve of the constitution of the new Government said: "Some days had passed without our merchant fleet suffering any injury from the German submarines, and now in a brief space of time we have had to lament the loss of two steamships, the Cristina and the Arno-Mendi. To make the injury all the greater and that it might be wanting in none of the special characteristics of a violent infraction of moral laws, we have to deplore also the loss of Spanish lives, of compatriots who by their efforts contributed to the maintenance of the mercantile communication with other countries, that communication which means life and strength to every nation. The Government, preoccupied by troubles at home which are soon to disappear, has perhaps not given attention to the significance of these offenses. It is a misfortune that in these present times, which demand our energy, the sacred union of the people, the indispensable basis of all action, should be wanting; but does the Government

believe, does the new Parliament that is about to assemble believe that this sort of thing can continue? The time has come for the patient resignation of Spain to have some limit. Far be it from us to show any bellicose attitude. We are absolutely and decidedly on the side of neutrality; but it must be preserved with dignity. Is there reciprocity in the circumstances that Spain takes care of German interests all over the world, that they harbor German ships that they may be delivered back to her intact on the day of peace, that we vote credits for the interned Germans and guarantee to them a generous hospitality, while the submarines of the Central Powers sink our vessels and cause our sons to perish? Let the Government think upon it, let Parliament think upon it, let all of us Spaniards think upon it, and let us decide according to our conscience."

It was a strange coincidence that only a day or two later one of these German submarines, which were prowling about the Spanish coast and watching for Spanish ships, should have put into the port of Ferrol in an injured state for sanctuary. Her commander signaled that he urgently needed permission to enter the port, as his craft had been badly damaged in a fight with three ships. A Spanish warship was sent out to meet it and to conduct it into the harbor. The submarine is one of 400 tons, carries 105mm. guns and has a crew of 30 men. According to the Spanish law in the matter which has been established during the war the submarine will be dismantled and interned at Ferrol until hostilities come to an end. This is the fifth German submarine that has entered Spanish waters openly in this way, and there was one at Ferrol already before this new arrival came. One of the five, the U-B 293, escaped from Cadiz.

PLEA FOR ITALIAN SOLDIERS' BENEFIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Signor Nitti has followed up the energetic campaign in which he urged upon Italians the duty of subscribing to the recent national loan with a strongly worded letter to the president of the Italian Federation of Societies for Action on the duty and necessity of supporting the National Institution for the soldiers' benefit.

He begins his letter by saying that, in his exhortation to manufacturers and the well-to-do classes on the duty of subscription to the loan, he had spoken plainly and used no blandishments and he follows the same method in his letter. The loan, he declares, has been a magnificent success, but it only represents a first step, and further sacrifices will be needed if they are to obtain security against future discontent, as well as security from the enemy.

In a former circular on the subject of the loan, addressed to well-to-do persons and to those whom the war had enriched, he had asked them to subscribe liberally to the national undertaking for the soldiers' benefit. He had expressed the hope that at least a capital of 200,000,000 lire freely subscribed might be raised for this undertaking and that not less than 50,000,000 lire would be forthcoming at once. It would not be difficult for the State to raise the amount by increased taxation, but this would give the soldiers the idea that the well-to-do classes were indifferent to them. They preferred spontaneous methods, but they were prepared to use compulsory methods. Every effort must be employed in the country's service and the means were easily found when there was a firm purpose of success and did not waver in the face of difficulties.

All their thoughts must turn toward the soldiers and these must realize that in this phase of the war in which the existence of the country was at stake sacrifices were expected from all of them and that these sacrifices must be made, but they must also realize that the non-combatants were ready to make every sacrifice for them and that tomorrow's duties were not forgotten in today's anxieties.

As soon as the necessary funds had been collected the National Institution would be put in working order and would be placed in the hands of competent people in the fields of industry, agriculture, and commerce, and all the great societies for action were meeting at this time.

Signor Nitti said that he expected that each would make a noteworthy contribution to the new institution for the soldiers' benefit. The measure of the contribution should be in proportion to the nobility of the object and the vastness of the undertaking. Officers and non-combatants had already been received and the treasury had received offerings of several millions from manufacturers, as well as offerings of 5 lire from some of the soldiers' mothers. Signor Nitti emphasized the special seriousness of the present hour and declared that to fight with their utmost energy was not merely a virtue, it was a necessity.

They were fighting in defense of their liberty and national integrity. A fighting army needed material supplies and these they would give, but it also needed confidence, sympathy, and an atmosphere of decision and purpose. The example of Russia, now plunged into wretchedness and servitude, contained a lesson of the utmost value for them. It depended on their civil and military resistance whether or no they should be a great people. The soldiers at the front must feel that the whole nation was with them, and their military resistance was in proportion to their civil resistance. The establishment of the National Institution was a fine expression of confidence.

LETTERS

Inconsistency as to Potatoes

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
Of the many articles connected with the food supply calling for curtailment by householders, that of potatoes has caused me the most perplexity. During the past year, or since the appeal by the United States Government to conserve foods in general, I have, with my family, existed on at least half my potato rations, for three reasons: (1) The inordinately high cost. (2) The supposed shortage. (3) That the soldiers at home and overseas might be amply supplied.

I was in full sympathy with potato dealers who, I was led to believe, were unable to meet the demand, and willingly paid the market price, even to \$1 a peck in times of especial stringency. Imagine, therefore, my surprise upon reading a press dispatch from Washington stating that millions of bushels of potatoes from the 1917 crop remained to be eaten before June. If we are to save this vast food supply. The reason given was that the eating of potatoes would release the wheat for needs across the seas, and "if potato producers lose on last year's crop it will discourage production another year."

Now, last fall and winter I would have eaten more potatoes could I have obtained them for say 50 or 60 cents a peck; but instead I paid more and ate less. Now I am asked to buy and eat more, else they waste. Why would it not have been wiser, from an economical point (to say nothing of the advantage accruing to the dealer) to have required him to sell me more last winter at a reasonable price, than to have let him sell me less and find himself with a surplus on hand? Of course, he may say "I should worry," if he sells me less at a higher price, but is it working out well when there are so many potatoes left over?

When it is considered that the producer is aided by a farmers' loan bank, established especially for his benefit by the Federal Government, supplied with some free seed, and furnished with advice gratis from experts, is it consistent to let him withhold the product, forcing the consumer to rely more on wheat, thus creating a shortage in breadstuffs, with a consequent reduction in shipments abroad, only to find at the end of the season that the storehouses are overstocked with decaying potatoes?

If government officials had a knowledge of these conditions, should they not have taken steps to prevent the surplus?

And now the potato consumers are asked to relieve the dealers from a predicament for which the dealers alone are responsible!
(Signed) P. D. LAND.
Boston, May 2, 1918.

Ocean-to-Ocean Highway

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

No one of us, who for seven years have labored at the accomplishment of the Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway project seeks mention. But it is not news deserving notice that such construction, on a straight cross-country line from New York to San Francisco, has been effected at the cost of millions already, upon which millions more will be expended, in permanent hard-surface construction, and that steel markers guide from ocean to ocean?

It is of minor interest that A. W. Henderson of Colorado Springs, J. W. Deane of Aspen and J. K. Rouze of Burlington, Colorado, conceived the idea seven years ago and have got it along, unpaid for any service and without personal interest. Is it possible in this chiefest of lands to lay a more important route for military and commercial uses?

A single county in Missouri, Bu-

THE EDDY REFRIGERATORS

are made of
White Pine Wood

the best non-conductor and most

suitable of all woods for the purpose.

The shelves are

Solid Slate-Stone

They retain the Cold

The Best Dealers Sell the Eddy

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Send for catalog. Mailed Free.

Golden Rule

Pure Food Products

(Share the middleman's profits on your

food products and groceries! Wholesale,

high quality food products shipped from

our laboratories Direct to You. Received

37 awards at Panama-Pacific

Exposition. A postal will

bring a salesman.

The Citizens Wholesale

Supply Co.

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Cap or Fringe, made

of real hair, three for

25 cents. Let us match

your hair.

Mail Orders Solicited.

MacEWEN'S, Riverside, Cal.

Massachusetts Trust Co.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

\$5.00 per year and upwards.

Storage for Silver and Valuables at Reasonable

Rates.

Commercial Accounts Savings Accounts

238 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Canas County, has bonded by \$ to 1 vote, for \$2,000,000, chiefly to build this line on to the next county, in a straight line from St. Joseph to Hannibal. There are concrete, brick and gravel sections.

Than road construction, what public endeavor is of more consequence now? (Signed) J. W. DEANE.
Aspen, Col., April 3, 1918.

RUSSIAN CADETS' PROTEST ON PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The text of a protest, handed to the French Consul-General at Moscow on the part of the Russian Cadet Party has appeared in the French press; it runs as follows: "Russia is confronted by the greatest misfortune which has ever overwhelmed her. Dismembered and reduced to impotence she is now asked to sign her own condemnation in the form of a German peace. As a result of this peace nothing remains of the great power which we have known but ruins and debris, and all that is left of Russia is coming under German domination. It is not only one class, whichever it may be, but the whole nation and especially the working classes which are being subjugated by the foreigner.

"To the more than cruel conditions of the German peace must be added the moral defeat of Russia, reduced to signing a separate peace, failing to fulfill her obligations to her allies and forsaking her signature to treaties. Let Germany understand that the Russian people will never ratify a peace extracted from those who are momentarily in power. Indignantly rejecting the idea of a separate peace, we maintain still greater opposition to the plans Germany has formed for the destruction of Russia."

"It is not by these means that the peaceful coexistence of nations will ever come about, and as soon as the Russian people, recovering from the present crisis, shall begin a new life, it will again take up its historic task with the same firmness as in former centuries.

"Let our allies understand also that those portions of the Russian people in whose name we speak will never recognize this violation of the treaties of alliance which the separate peace has made an accomplished fact.

"In the name of the honor and of the dignity of Russia, in the name of her future and of her historic dignities, we protest against this peace which betrays Russia to Germany."

It is stated, further, that all the political parties, with the exception of the Bolsheviks, have protested against the separate peace.

POTATO FLOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—Arrangements are being made by the Ministry of Food to convert a portion of next year's potato crop into potato flour for purposes of preservation. This flour, however, will have to be placed in reserve and will not be available for direct use in the manufacture of bread. Potato bread will, therefore, continue to be made with potato mash as at present.



Expert cuisine is a combination of right materials, proper preparations, and skillful flavoring. For the last item, most difficult of all

Brand's A-1 Sauce

"Always in good taste"

Sold Everywhere

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.

Sole Importers

196 Tremont Street

HARTFORD-CONNECTICUT

CANDLE STICK HOLDERS, of

solid mahogany, glass top, 7 inches high.

Each \$2.00

CANDLES, square design, with fancy

decoration. Each 15c

Others from 10c to 40c each.

FRUIT BOWL, solid mahogany, re-

movable glass lining, 8 1/2 inch diameter,

8 1/2 inch high. \$3.75

Hundred Page Illustrated Catalogue

Special Mail Order Service

Mark Cross Co.

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

145 Tremont St., Boston

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604 Fifth Ave., 233 Broadway, New York

89 Regent Street, London

GLORIOUS CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWER SEEDS

WILL GROW ANYWHERE

Collection of the most beautiful dainty named

varieties in separate packets, \$1.00 by mail, to

any part of the world. (Check money order.)

Seed-stamped addressed envelope for Free

Postage. Packets California Golden Poppies. ORDERED

CO. 1801 18th Ave., Oakland, Cal.

ENVELOPES

20% SAVING

BUSINESS ENVELOPES

Inviting and Valuable as Souvenirs

BERKOWITZ ENVELOPE CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue

sent free. J. M. HESSELYN, Padlock

Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

WORK OF WOMEN OF SOUTH PRAISED

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, on a Visit to New Orleans, Finds Gratifying Cooperation in the Nation's War Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—War work organization of the women of the South was praised in New Orleans, recently by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, head of Woman's Committee, National Council of Defense, who was here in her official capacity.

"After a careful reading of the newspapers which mirror the public sentiment of the nation," said Dr. Shaw at the meeting of the Louisiana branch of the woman's committee in the Athenaeum, "and after consultation with the heads of the various departments in Washington, I have come to the conclusion that there are only four things which are expected of the women in this war.

"The first is to furnish the enthusiasm which will send our men to battle. The second is to smile as we watch them go; and to keep the home fires burning when they have gone, whether there's coal for the fire or not. The third is to keep business perfectly normal—to buy some things, but not to buy too many things—not to upset the equilibrium of trade by hysterical abstinence from new clothes. And the fourth thing is to watch the larger and mix all kinds of ingredients that we have never heard of before—and then to make the men eat the result.

"If I had my way there would not be a grain of wheat eaten in this country until those on the other side had what they needed, but it goes hard with me to eat johnnycake made north of Mason and Dixon's line."

After hearing reports of the various chairmen, Dr.

Announcing the Arrival of
5000 Handkerchiefs at 19c

Tremont Street
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Established
a Century

Thousand Pairs
Chamoisette Gloves at 85c pr.

Great Sale—Two Thousand Pieces Lingerie at 1.00 and 2.00

concessions obtained—values in many instances twenty-five to fifty per cent more

Months ago this sale was started—some of our best makers made concessions which brought prices near where they were a year ago, when they bought their materials, laces, embroideries. Today these materials in many cases have doubled. Buy half a dozen or a dozen of any garment that pleases you—it is an investment, and one should supply the needs for a year.

Nightgowns — kimono — chemise — slip-ons — sleeveless — empire styles.
Chemises — envelope — step-in — plain — skirt — and vest styles.
Skirts — straight lines — cambric — nainsook — double panels — emb. and lace trimmed.
Camisoles — satin — crepe de chine — tailored — lace trimmed.

COATS

Serge and Gabardine Coats
For immediate wear

There will be hundreds of people interested in coats at 25.00 and 29.50, so we have made up a great offering at these prices, because at these prices some splendid coats can be procured—particularly those from our own quality serge which we furnished to the manufacturer, saving possibly five to ten dollars on a coat; others are in army cloth, Poirer twill and the tweed mixtures. In the misses' are three very effective "trench" models, while in the women's are some adaptations from higher priced coats in the street styles.

We advise customers to buy these now as we do not see how it will be possible for them to be duplicated later, for it is hard to get deliveries even now. Quite a number of higher priced coats have been marked down to these prices. Altogether there will be several hundred coats from which to choose—and every coat is of the quality and style for which Chandler & Co. are noted.

\$25
and
\$29.50

Coats and Capes

For women and misses

There are some truly wonderful values among the coats at 35.00 and 45.00 comprising a great lot of new coats and new capes which originally came into our department at the following prices—and to make the occasion still more interesting we have reduced the prices of a number of higher priced garments to the same prices—so that all in all it includes several hundred coats—and they are in fabrics such as the choice silvertones, crystals and Bolivias—and as for style, the principal features are the military closings, military pockets, many contrasting colors in facings.

As for the capes—they are the very last thing—in tricotine, evora and serge, and are in all the lengths from the short to the three-quarter. The vests of many of these capes show the pocket effects copied direct from the fur coats.

\$35
and
\$45



HATS

pokes — turbans
flare hats — sailors — close hats — tricorues

10.00 15.00 and 25.00

Earlier in the season same quality hats sold from 18.00 to 35.00

Included are the season's latest and smartest models—in large, medium and close hats—of the most fashionable shiny braids, combined with Georgettes, nets and laces—with trimmings of exquisite French flowers, smart wings and burnt feather novelties.

SILK DRESSES

At the beginning of the great dress selling season—in a Department doubled in size—preparations have been made for one of the greatest of all dress selling events.

DRESSES OF CREPE DE CHINE, pleated, with side panels
DRESS OF CHIFFON TAFFETA, coat style, for street wear
DRESSES OF FOULARD, with Georgette tunic
DRESSES OF GEORGETTE CREPE, tucked and pleated models
DRESSES OF SERGE, tailored and braid trimmed
DRESSES OF JERSEY, with pointed tunic skirts
DRESSES OF STRIPED TAFFETA, semi-tailored, with tunic skirts

20.00 25.00 29.50

In all about four hundred dresses will be presented—and this must be a strong presentation. Why? Well, it is just the beginning of the great Dress Selling Season. So, in addition to the above, there will be one hundred other dresses that were high priced. Some 35.00 and 45.00, but all will go in at 20.00, 25.00 and 29.50.

SILK CUSTOM-MADE DRESSES

DRESSES OF GEORGETTE CREPE, draped and pleated
DRESSES OF FOULARD, long-line tunics
DRESSES OF FIGURED GEORGETTE, lace trimmed
DRESSES OF SATIN, semi-tailored street dresses
DRESSES OF CREPE DE CHINE, beaded and pleated
DRESSES OF NET AND LACE, for dinner and evening

\$35
and
\$45

Chandler & Co. announce that they are holding one of their

Great French Dressmakers' Sales

Comprising the stock of a noted French dressmaker of more than thirty years' experience. The purchase amounts to about \$35,000.00 worth of goods at the dressmakers' prices—which has been priced at less than

Half Price

SILKS—mostly from France, both plain and fancy weaves; also chiffons and thin silks, dress fabrics and white goods.

LACES, ROBES and TUNICS—real laces—French machine-made laces—trimmings—garnitures—robes—tunics, most of which was imported.

Note—In this sale, notwithstanding the scarcity of laces, trimmings, silks and other materials that go to make a fashionable dressmaker's stock—many are priced

One-half the actual cost and less

SUITS

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

Twenty Styles in Navy Serge
All priced 35.00

Many of the suits are from our own serge, which cannot be duplicated again at this price. Most of them are copies of higher priced models. There are coats in the irregular cut, with narrow belts and pique vests—suits showing the ripple back—strictly tailored and semi-tailored suits with snug shoulders and tight sleeves.

Misses' Jersey Suits, 25.00 to 35.00

We are told that we have the most stylish assortment of jersey suits. We mention and emphasize them because they are well made, and they do not come in the hackneyed styles either. Some tailors, though they should get the latest styles, keep on making their garments along the old lines—ours are the new ones. And they are only priced 25.00, 29.50, 35.00.



INEXPENSIVE DRESSES

At prices made possible by the elimination of all multiplied profits. Every dress is well made, well designed and altogether worth looking at.

GEORGETTE CREPE DRESSES
TAFFETA DRESSES
CREPE DE CHINE DRESSES
15.00 and 17.50

Georgette Crepe One model has a surplice bodice and emb. side panels. Another has wide tucks on skirt—a very youthful frock. Knife pleated vestee and tucks in back of skirt feature another attractive dress. 15.00 and 17.50.

Taffeta—there is one in taffeta with side shirring, Georgette sleeves and vestee. Another has a hand emb. bodice, side tabs with ball buttons. A youthful model is in the bolero effect, slashed at the wide girdle. The Eton effect is featured in another. 15.00 and 17.50.

Crepe de Chine is developed into an attractive dress with surplice front, tie back and pointed side tunic. One has a wide girdle belt with crisp organdie shawl collar. Another has a dainty tucked vestee of Georgette, a narrow belt piped in contrasting shade. 15.00 and 17.50.

Other dresses in Satin and Serge that are unusual at the prices.



Taffeta
Street
Dress, \$15

COTTON DRESSES

Just
Received

Ginghams—Linens—Voiles

Gingham Dresses, with tunics, sash ties, surplice waists, 10.75 to 15.00. Voile Dresses, dark figured, striped and plain, showing overskirts, bias folds, soutache emb., organdie and net tr., 10.75 to 17.50. Linens, French materials, in straight-line and suit styles, also waistlines with tunic skirts. 10.75 to 16.50

Organdie Waists

Organdie Waists, in soft shades of rose, lavender, flesh, blue, bisque and Nile, also white. Fluting around the Fauntleroy collar and cuffs, large crochet buttons and a black ribbon bow are the features of interest in these blouses. Another model with picot edged collar and cuffs.

Made of "nondestructible" imported organdie, which needs no starch and retains to the last the original freshness and crispness. Among the features are checked effects—bib effects—Val lace trimming—net quilling—double rows of fluting—high shades—contrasting white collars.

2.95

9.50 to 12.75

NEW NEGLIGEEES

Sacques
and
Aprons

Corduroy Robes, all silk, in colors.....12.95
Tea Gowns, elaborately trimmed.....22.50
House Coats, chiffon taffeta.....12.95
Albatross Dr. Sacques, loose or belted.....3.95 to 6.95
Crepe de Ch. Dressing Sacques.....5.00 to 10.95
Dress Aprons, percale and gingham.....1.95 to 2.95
Red Cross Aprons, cambric.....1.50 to 1.75

PLEA MADE FOR TZECHO-SLOVAKS

Professor Masaryk Heads Movement for Liberation of Bohemia — The Tzecho-Slovak Army and Case for Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—Few of the many movements going forward for national rehabilitation have gained more readily in popular favor than that for the liberation of Bohemia and the Tzecho-Slovak peoples. One of the foremost advocates in this great movement is undoubtedly Professor Masaryk, deputy of the Austrian Reichsrath and head of the liberation movement in Bohemia. Leaving Prague shortly after the outbreak of the war, owing to the fact that he was threatened with imprisonment, Professor Masaryk came to England, and immediately began to devote himself to making known to the English-speaking people the aims and aspirations of his fellow countrymen. That is over three years ago and, since that time, Professor Masaryk has been unrelentingly in his efforts. It was largely due to him that the famous Tzecho-Slovak Army was formed in Russia, "Professor Masaryk's army" as it was called, which, after the revolution in that country was practically the only force to offer effective resistance to the Austro-German advance. One of Professor Masaryk's two daughters, Miss Alice Masaryk, was condemned in 1916, by the Austrian authorities to be shot, but was subsequently released from prison. Professor Masaryk has frequently stated the Tzecho-Slovak case in interviews and articles and in any way that presented itself to him, and he has always done so with marked ability.

The question was set forth with particular clearness in the declaration sent by the Tzech Socialists in Great Britain and France to the conference of the Labor Party in Nottingham some months ago.

"The Austrian Slavs and Latins," this declaration says, "who form the majority of the population in Austria-Hungary, but are at the mercy of the ruling minority, the Germans and Magyars, have several times, and in unmistakable language declared, as far as they could without incurring the risk of being imprisoned or executed, the desire and aspiration of their peoples to be liberated from the Hapsburg yoke. On May 30, 1917, the Tzecho-Slovak deputies declared in the Reichsrath in the name of 7,000,000 Austrian Southern Slavs, the desire of all Tzecho-Slavs to be united in a state of their own, while Mr. Stanek, President of the Bohemian Union, declared in the name of all the Tzech deputies representing 10,000,000 Tzecho-Slavs, that they intend to work for the union of all branches of the Tzecho-Slovak people in a democratic Bohemian State. When peace negotiations were opened with Russia, our Tzech comrade, Mr. Tuzar, expressly declared in the Reichsrath, on Dec. 6, that 'Count Czernin does not represent the nations of Austria, and has no right to speak in their name being merely the plenipotentiary of the dynasty. The Tzecho-Slavs want independence. If it is high treason to ask for liberty and independence, then let us say at once that each one of us is a traitor.'"

"Gladstone rightly denounced Austria," the declaration continues, "as the unflinching foe of freedom in every country of Europe. During this war the Austrian autocrats did not hesitate to use the most barbarous methods to suppress every movement of her Slav subjects aiming at national freedom or democracy. Thousands of Slavs were sent to prison on mere suspicion, and many were sentenced to death by military tribunals without a fair trial and without evidence. Press censorship is nowhere else so strict as in Austria. The brutalities perpetrated by the Austrians and Magyars in Galicia and Bosnia are no less appalling than the crimes committed by the Germans in Poland and Belgium; the number of persons hanged in Galicia alone was stated by the Polish Socialist Deputy Daszynski to be over 60,000."

After insisting that it was only the existence and alliance of Austria-Hungary which enabled Germany to defy the world, the declaration says: "Germany can only then be prevented from repeating or present exploits, if the 30,000,000 Austrian Slavs and Latins are completely liberated, and thus prevented from being again exploited from the military, economic and political point of view by the Germans and Magyars in the interests of Prussian militarism and imperialism. Realizing this, thousands of Austrian Tzechs and Southern Slavs have been valiantly fighting against Austria on the different fronts since the outbreak of the war; many of them have been decorated for bravery with the highest Russian, Serbian and Rumanian orders. Today an autonomous Tzecho-Slovak Army is being formed on the western front which will consist of at least 80,000 men. This, besides the Allies' note to President Wilson proclaiming the liberation of the Tzecho-Slavs, is a clear recognition on the part of the Allies of the de facto sovereignty of the Tzecho-Slovak nation. The Tzecho-Slavs are justly proud to be one of the Allies, and to fight on their side for the principles of justice and liberty."

The following decree relating to a Tzecho-Slovak Army, and signed by the President of the French Republic, M. Poincaré, the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, and the Foreign Secretary, M. Pichon, has been published in the Official Journal of the French Republic. It indicates in the most forcible way possible how concrete the Tzecho-Slovak movement for liberation has become.

1. The Tzecho-Slavs, organized in an autonomous army and recogniz-

ing from the military point of view the superior authority of the French High Command, will fight under their own flag against the Central Powers. 2. This national army is placed, from the political point of view, under the direction of the Tzecho-Slovak National Council, whose headquarters are in Paris.

3. The formation of the Tzecho-Slovak Army, as well as its further work, are assured by the French Government.

4. The Tzecho-Slovak Army will be subject to the same dispositions as regards organization, hierarchy, administration and military discipline as those in force in the French Army.

5. The Tzecho-Slovak Army will be recruited from among:

(a) Tzecho-Slavs at present serving with the French Army;

(b) Tzecho-Slavs from other countries authorized to be transferred into the Tzecho-Slovak Army; and

(c) Tzecho-Slavs, who will voluntarily enter this army for the duration of the war.

6. Further ministerial instructions will settle the application of this decree.

7. The President of the War Cabinet, the Secretary of War and the Foreign Secretary are charged each in his own sphere, to bring into effect the present decree, which will be published in the Bulletin des Lois and inserted in the Journal Officiel de la République Française.

In a covering letter, dated December 16, 1917, and addressed to M. Poincaré, the French Premier and the Foreign Secretary declared:

"France has always supported by all means in her power the national aspirations of the Tzechs and Slovaks. The number of volunteers of this nationality, who at the outbreak of the war enlisted to fight under the French flag, is considerable; the gaps created in their ranks prove unquestionably the ardor with which they fought against our enemies.

"Certain allied governments, especially the Russian Provisional Government, did not hesitate to authorize the formation on our front of units composed of Tzecho-Slovaks who have escaped from the oppression of their enemy.

"It is only just, that these nationalities should be given means of defending, under their own flag and side by side with us, the cause of right and liberty of peoples, and it will be in accord with French traditions to assist the organization of an autonomous Tzecho-Slovak Army."

"An exile from Bohemia, with a price set upon his head by the Austrian Government," was how Prof. T. G. Masaryk described himself to a representative of this paper in London, some two years ago. He was in his study at Hampstead, the windows of which looked out over the hills away beyond the Heath. "Just about a year ago," he went on, "I was compelled to leave Prague owing to the persecution of Bohemian politicians by the Austrian Government. I have many friends in prison, but I departed before being arrested, being convinced that I could better accomplish the great objects I had in view if I were free than if confined to a prison cell. I would have been arrested had I stayed, for I was and always have been in opposition to the Austrian Government."

Any review of Professor Masaryk's career shows that this last statement is abundantly true. Few men, indeed, have urged more insistently the utter necessity that the Tzech people, if they desire to attain the freedom and development for which they are so eminently capable, "should break away from the conservative reactionary domination of Austria."

Professor Masaryk is a native of Hodonin in Moravia, and his first essay in a calling was in that of a blacksmith. No doubt he was a good blacksmith, for Professor Masaryk does well almost anything he attempts, but he quickly realized that his work lay in other channels. A natural love of learning inclined him to the idea of becoming a teacher. He made several attempts and finally came to the Latin school and University in Vienna. His career was rapid and remarkable, and a few years later found him holding the position of Privatdozent of Philosophy in the University of Vienna.

Three years later, he returned to his own country as professor at the new Bohemian University in Prague. It was about this time that the future political writer and able pamphleteer in Professor Masaryk began to show itself. He founded the critical journal *Albenum* in 1883, and then, as his influence increased in political matters, his thoughts naturally turned toward the Reichsrath in Vienna.

In due course he was elected a deputy, and went up to the Austrian capital. It was, however, quickly borne in upon him that, at that time, he could do better away from Vienna devoting all his energies, as he put it, to the "moral education of his own people." That was in 1893. Some 14 years later, however, namely in 1907, he was once again elected a deputy, and threw himself with energy into the movement to "change Austria into a democratic federation of nations."

As far as the Austrian authorities were concerned, the professor proved himself a veritable enfant terrible. He bitterly opposed Austria's plan for the annexation of Bosnia, whilst it was Professor Masaryk who, in the face of all manner of opposition, succeeded in proving that the Austrian embassy in Belgrade had fabricated the forgery used in the notorious Agram and Friedjung trials. And so it went on until the outbreak of the present struggle.

Through it all, in his "spare time," Professor Masaryk has devoted himself wholeheartedly to literature. He is a voluminous writer, and has a long series of books to his credit. He is, moreover, catholic in his tastes. Thus he has written a book on Hume and a book on Pascal, and he deals with his own special subject in "The Bohemian Question," published in 1896. Then he has written on concrete logic and on the foundation of Marxism. Just before the war came his "Philosophy of History and Religion in Russia"; whilst shortly after the war began he published his book "The Problem of Small Nations in the European Crisis."

The rest of his story has already been told, how at the outbreak of the war he fled from Prague, and, ultimately, came to London by way of Switzerland and Italy. Since then, Professor Masaryk has devoted himself utterly to the cause of Tzecho-Slovak freedom. It was said of him three years ago that this cause, which he has so much at heart, occupied his "entire time, and all his thoughts." Such a statement is, if possible, more than ever true of him today.

WOMAN WINS IN ORATORY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—For the first time in the history of the Northern Oratorical League, a woman student, Miss Erma B. Blaine, of Northwestern University, captured first place in the twenty-eighth annual contest here last night. The subject of her oration was, "The Hope of a Greater Democracy." Second place was won by Paul A. Brees of the University of Illinois, and third place by Walter B. Heyler of Minnesota. The universities of Michigan, Northwestern, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota and Oberlin College were represented.

FUEL QUESTION IN MANITOBA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—T. I. Deacon, Provincial Fuel Administrator, yesterday, declared that it is the duty of the municipal government to take steps to forestall the threatened fuel shortage during the coming winter. He is of the opinion that municipalities must construct storage facilities and take whatever other steps are necessary to secure the immediate reception of coal shipments from the western mines.

MAPLE SUGAR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SHERBROOKE, Que.—The maple sugar and syrup harvest is over for the season of 1918, and on the whole it was fully up to the average of other years in the Eastern Townships. The outlook at the beginning of the season was by no means bright, but toward the end the flow of sap increased, and in many places the quality turned out to be very superior. The price is higher than in other years.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE ARMENIANS

Boghos Pasha Nubar, President of National Armenian Delegation, Speaks of More Massacres and Extermination

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The situation of Armenia, which has always been precarious, is now particularly distressing. Little or no news comes from those devastated regions since the Turks have reoccupied the territories formerly liberated by the Russian advance. Communications are cut. The telegraph is destroyed, and even official Armenian circles receive but the scant information contained in the daily press concerning the present situation of their unfortunate compatriots once again subjected to the cruelty of Turkish domination.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor accordingly called on Boghos Pasha Nubar, president of the National Armenian Delegation, who made the following interesting statement on the subject:

"Since the capitulation of Brest-Litovsk," he said, "which delivered to the Turks those territories liberated at the outbreak of the war, the Armenian nation is undoubtedly undergoing one of the most tragic phases of its history. The Turks have taken advantage of the situation to massacre and exterminate, and in order to possess some semblance of an excuse, they accuse the Armenians of massacring in their turn the Moslem populations of the Empire."

"Once again, the Armenians are defending their homes and their lives with the utmost energy. They are opposing a dogged resistance, aided by the Georgian troops of the Caucasus, which have joined forces with them to face the common danger. Far from losing courage, they have entire faith that when the hour of the final victory of the Allies shall strike, those ideals of humanity and of justice proclaimed by President Wilson (and which will have become the very basis of the peace aims of the Entente) will eventually triumph and definitely deliver the survivors of the Armenian nation from a régime of oppression and of bloodshed."

"And," added Boghos Pasha Nubar, "do not forget to tell your readers that the Armenians are one and all convinced of the ultimate victory of the Entente, which will be settled on the occidental theater of the war."

"I am particularly happy to seize the opportunity you thus offer me," he continued, "to express once again the deep sense of gratitude Armenians feel toward the people of the United States, whose magnificent charitable effort relieved many hundreds of thousands of victims of the first massacres of 1915. In no other country were the proofs of active sympathy or of human solidarity manifested to such an extent, or with such marvelous results. The eminent President of the United States, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, himself encouraged this fine humanitarian movement, and in July, 1916, and in October, 1917, he twice issued decrees consecrating Armenian days, which were to be devoted to collecting funds in the whole extent of the territory of the United States.

"Enormous sums, surpassing all expectations, were thus raised and forwarded to Armenia, where they were distributed, saving thousands upon thousands from starvation."

"The Armenians will never forget all that has been done for them. They are especially grateful to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief which, under the presidency of Dr. James Barton, has been the very life of this wonderful propaganda. The committee revealed to the whole world all the horrors of crimes committed against a Christian people, and, thanks to its admirable organization, it succeeded in raising more than \$7,000,000, which sum was forwarded to its destination, in spite

of many difficulties opposed to the efforts of the committee.

"It is impossible, however, that the action of the United States should confine itself to relieving the objects of Turkish barbarity. Armenians have absolute confidence that the great American democracy will help them to obtain justice and freedom. The American missionaries who, for more than half a century, have been the most efficient agents of education and of civilization amongst Armenians, can attest, if need be, that the latter are worthy of this aid. And they may be assured, on the other hand, that their missions will always be gratefully welcomed in liberated Armenia where they will no doubt achieve far finer results than in Turkey, where, in my opinion, German domination will make itself felt in the future even more strongly than before the war."

"We know that there exist in allied countries, and even in the United States, certain misinformed persons who continue to believe that after the war it will be possible to maintain our Christian populations under Turkish domination by obtaining for them new promises of reforms with certain controls. American missionaries, however, have been eyewitnesses of the periodical massacres of 1895-96, and of 1909 and especially of the abominable deportations of a whole nation during the present war. And we are convinced that they will not fail to oppose this solution which the very religion they practice and teach could not fail to condemn."

"One cannot forget that the reforms promised by the treaties of Berlin and of Cyprus have remained a dead letter, that all the objections of the Powers have been in vain, and that the favorite diplomacy of the Porte has always consisted in eluding its engagements, as recently again in the case of the Reform Act of February, 1914."

"As soon as war was declared, and even before taking part in the conflict, Turkey repudiated the act it had just signed and inaugurated new massacres and deportations which surpassed in horror all those which had preceded them. After such events, how could one still preserve the slightest illusion as to the possibility of the Turks respecting their engagements, or of establishing a government of justice for those populations which they detain by sheer force? Have they not proved their inability of governing themselves and still more of governing the Christian nations of the Empire? Have we not had sufficient experience and could we thus forget the lessons of the past and commit the same errors once again? Surely the Peace Conference will not tolerate this."

POLITICS BARRED IN WAR MATTERS

Chairman Hays of the Republican Committee Says the Party Is for Peace Through Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican National Committee, who arrived here yesterday to open local headquarters, said that so far as the committee was concerned there would be no politics in the Republican fall campaign, in anything affecting the war.

Mr. Hays has just returned from an extended trip through the Far Western States. He stated that the West as a unit was behind the war and that the Republican Party from coast to coast was committed to the peace-through-victory program of the Wilson Administration.

Chairman Hays went West partly to make speeches for the Liberty Loan, partly to prevail upon Republicans to submerge partisanship wherever the war was concerned, and to confer with Republican leaders. He defined the

program of the Republican Party with reference to the war as follows:

1. Win the war now.
2. Peace by victory and not by compromise or bargain.
3. Sane preparation to meet the problems of reconstruction that must follow the war.

"The fact is," said Mr. Hays, "that we are as unprepared for peace as we were for war. Our course after the war lies over an uncharted sea. We cannot begin too early to prepare for the problems that will confront us. These are manifold and with an important bearing on business, labor, and on the industrial and agricultural development necessary to make up for the wastage war always brings with it. I have urged on Republicans everywhere that they must stand solidly behind the Administration in support of the war. The response has been unequivocal everywhere. From coast to coast we are committed to the war with our last man and our last dollar."

"Does this mean that the Republican Party will cease criticism of the Administration in matters related to the war?" Chairman Hays was asked. "There will be politics, of course; that is inevitable, but there will be no attempt on our part to play politics with the war," was his reply.

Mr. Hays came here on his way to Washington to close the lease for the new headquarters of the Republican National Committee in this city. The committee will occupy a suite of offices on the third floor of the Knox Building, Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

DRAFT CALL ISSUED FOR 233,000 MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Simultaneously with the announcement that 233,000 men from 45 states had been called to join the colors in May, Secretary Baker indicated the scope of the Government's plans for increasing its fighting strength.

The call for this number of men during May goes to all states except California, Oregon and Nevada, which, with the District of Columbia, already have supplied so large a part of their quotas that it was decided not to include them this time. The movement in most states will begin May 25 and will be completed in five days.

By this order the War Department abandons its plan of assembling men in even monthly increments of approximately 100,000. Under the original program it was intended to call out not to exceed 860,000 additional men during 1918. The call for 150,000 in April, and 233,000 this month will bring out in two months half of the number originally contemplated for the year.

Officials have made it clear that it is now the purpose to mobilize all the men for whom equipment and training facilities can be provided.

SOCIALIST EDITOR SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Lee Lang, editor of the Muscatine County Socialist, was sentenced in Davenport on Friday to two years in the federal penitentiary and fined \$5000 for violation of the Espionage Act. In pronouncing sentence Judge Wade was bitter in denunciation of the evils of socialism in peace and in war. Lang had been convicted for bootlegging earlier in the term.

LEASING SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Homesteads held for soldiers overseas can be leased by the Government for the purpose of cultivation, according to a recent order-in-council which has been received by Dominion land agents in the West. This will aid production and also the soldier, who will get his land broken and cultivated.

OIL WASTE LAND ON KANSAS CREEKS

Novel Industry in Petroleum Districts Pays Big Returns When Streams Are Full

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—A new Kansas industry is that of skimming oil from the streams in the oil districts of the State. Some one noticed the oil going down the streams and decided to try to save it. He rigged up a sort of a board dam across the stream, just so the bottom of the boards dragged in the water carrying the oil.

There are oil dams by the dozen now in the streams throughout the big oil districts. Dam sites are leased the same as farm properties for drilling purposes. The owners of the land are given a royalty of one-sixth and one-fourth of the amount of oil taken. It is all virgin oil and has been wasted. Some of those who have good dams and have spent a little money on sluices and tanks are able to make as high as \$200 a day for a week while the streams are high.

WHEATON CLUB MEETING

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual meeting of the New England Wheaton Club is to take place on Saturday, May 11, at the Vendome. Dr. S. V. Cole of Wheaton College is to be the speaker of the afternoon. Miss Susan Northwick of Portsmouth, N. H., will give vocal solos and Miss Elizabeth Mansfield of West Medford will give violin selections.

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We have everything you will need for a proper celebration of Clean-Up Week.

Are you using enough potatoes? Use more—and save bread so that wheat may be exported to our allies.

Encourage the children to play out-of-doors all they can. We have all the equipment the boys need to play ball, and the girls like roller-skating.

Business women will find it to their advantage to visit our section devoted exclusively to inexpensive Dresses, where there are always smart, serviceable models at moderate prices.

Georgette and fine voile is much favored for the light-colored, summery hats, now arriving daily. Some that we are showing are entirely covered with Georgette; others merely faced.

Since men in the service have universally adopted the wrist watch, Bracelet Watches for women seem to have become even more popular. One of the best-looking in our large assortment is the Octagon shape.

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COME AND SEE HOW

—Worsted Yarn Is Made —Baskets Are Woven
—Fabrics Are Dyed —and instructive displays pertaining to
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Exposition will begin about May 15th

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1. The Tzecho-Slavs, organized in an autonomous army and recogniz-



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In the Season's Popular Modes and exquisitely fashioned in leather and fabric



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A new novelty SILK BAG, made with an arm loop handle and a compartment on each side, with three fittings consisting of mirror, purse and card case, and large silk tassel.\$13.50

NEW GENUINE MOCHA HAND BAGS, very smart for Spring and Summer wear. Made with attached inside frame and mirror. Beautiful shades of silk linings. Comes in grey, brown and khaki colors.\$8.00

NEW FANCY SATIN BAG with shell top, in tan, grey or brown. Very handsomely made, fitted with purse and mirror; something very smart.\$10.50

The latest model in semi-dressy SERVICE BAG, made of the very best quality of moire silk with coral, gray and brown shell frames, fancy silk linings, with change purse and mirror.\$13.00

Swagger shape in a HAND-TOOLED LEATHER BAG with five compartments. Separate mirror and change purse, concealed metal frame lined with silk. And is very durable.\$20.00

Jordan Marsh Company

Now for Thrift and War Savings Stamps

SIR ROBERT BORDEN TALKS TO FARMERS

Maintains Urgent Necessity for New Military Order, but Realizes Farmers' Difficulties and Promises Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In splendid and impressive sentences, Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, today told a delegation of Ontario farmers that the new military order was necessary and would have to be enforced. The farmers requested the Government not to call up young men engaged in agriculture for the present, as they feared their farming operations would be seriously interfered with. Those presenting the arguments on behalf of the farmers said that their appeal was by no means prompted by disloyalty but rather by a desire to serve the country, and the men at the front in what they considered the best way.

In the course of his reply, Sir Robert Borden spoke as follows:

"I want you to fully understand that there is a side of the situation which you do not seem to fully realize. I have been twice in France, once in 1915, and again in 1916, and I cannot bring myself to stop short of any measure to give our soldiers the support that they deserve.

"We talk of hardships and sorrows here in Canada. We have had hardships and, God knows, too much sorrow, but we have no conception of what is going on in France at the present time and what it means. Production is absolutely essential, and the most commanding duty of the Government is to see that it is carried on, but if we waited for further exemptions and more tribunals and our men are decimated or destroyed, what kind of an answer would it be to say that although they were destroyed and decimated, we have increased our production? These are some of the things that those in responsibility have to take into account in doing our duty. We must have production as best we can. But the Government must also consider the important and urgent need for men. I tell you, on my responsibility as a Minister of the Crown, that that need was never so urgent as today.

"If that British line, part of which our men are holding, breaks I do not know where you would get a market for your produce. You must realize that this is a grave responsibility cast upon the Government, and that we did not take up this measure without the most serious consideration. It is a question which might make any man of any proper feeling and real imagination sweat blood before they could reach a conclusion. We came to this conclusion to which duty seemed to impel us. I, for one, cannot bring myself to adopt any course which would not provide for reinforcements for the men over there."

Continuing, Sir Robert explained that the Government would endeavor to make the best possible arrangement for assistance to the farmers. They were taking a national registration of all the people. This method had been successfully carried out in Great Britain and France.

"I hope you will realize the awful responsibility which rests on myself and on my colleagues if we stayed our hand in sending forward reinforcements," declared Sir Robert. "After giving the whole matter our best consideration, we could not see any better or safer course than the one we have followed. I beg of you that you will look at it in that light. I do not minimize the difficulties which you have to overcome. We belong to a race which is never stronger, firmer or truer than when confronting difficulties which seem insurmountable."

Other ministers who addressed the deputation were Major-General Mewburn, Minister of Militia; the Hon. T. A. Cresser, Minister of Agriculture, and the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Council.

The first named said that if Canadians were to sit down and wring their hands they were not worthy of their race. It was in times of trouble that the Anglo-Saxon race was greatest. He added, "I have an unpleasant and disagreeable duty, but I intend to carry it out to the best of my ability."

The Minister of Agriculture also backed up the Premier in a well reasoned speech. He said that the delegation knew what the issue was as well as he did. "The issue was human liberty. Germany today aimed at world-wide domination."

Mr. Rowell was equally emphatic in speaking of the urgency of the situation.

There is every sign of the present session of the House of Commons being brought to a speedy conclusion. Last week it was stated in the lobbies that the House might be prorogued by May 10, while the 15th was given as the absolute limit of the life of Parliament's first session under a Unionist régime. Today the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, brought in a motion which proved that the rumors had more basis of truth than is usually the case with lobby rumors.

The Premier moved that after Monday next, until the end of the session, the House should meet at 11 o'clock each day, which will give three sittings for each working day of the week, morning, afternoon and night. In presenting his motion, Sir Robert said that certain reasons made it highly desirable that Ministers should be relieved from their duties in Parliament at no very distant date.

After a few words from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the Opposition, the motion was agreed to.

ENTENTE CONFERENCE IN ITALY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—It is stated that the next conference of the allied prime ministers and foreign ministers will

be held in one of the cities of Italy. At a recent Cabinet meeting the attention of the ministers is reported to have been occupied, among other things, with the Premier's accounts of the last conferences in Paris and London, and with a detailed statement from Signor Crenpi of agreements arrived at in London with regard to the food supply. The military situation was also considered with a view to the adoption of certain important measures. A number of internal matters were also considered by the Cabinet. It is also to be the intention of the Government to meet Parliament frequently, and especially when the cooperation and support of the two chambers is needed.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AWARDED PRIZES

BOSTON, Mass.—Seven Massachusetts school teachers have been awarded prizes by the National Board for Historical Service at Washington for the excellence of their essays on "Why the United States Is at War." The contest, announced last November, for schools in 15 states, closed recently, and the local awards have just been announced as follows: First, William T. Miller, 133 Tyndale Street, Roslindale; Agassiz Grammar School, Jamaica Plain; second, Caroline C. Richards, 5 Lambert Avenue, Roxbury, Dillaway School; third, K. A. Totch, Central Village; fourth, Agnes R. Hurley, John Winthrop School, Roxbury; fifth, Francis I. Bagnell, 5 Spring Street, North Plymouth; sixth, Mary A. Lynch, Holyoke; seventh, Margaret E. Foster, Martin School, Roxbury.

The contest was in charge of Prof. Arthur I. Andrews of Tufts College, and the committee of awards comprised Professor Harlow, Simmons College, John Hayes, Hyde Park High School, and Professor Hodders, Wellesley College.

INTERFERING WITH PRODUCTION ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Charged with being one of the ringleaders of the weavers' strike at the West Boylston Manufacturing plant, Easthampton, and interfering with the production of goods for the United States Government, also with obtaining money under false pretense in connection with exemption claims, Joseph Pytko, alias Daniel Burns, of Easthampton, was arraigned Friday afternoon before United States Commissioner John L. Rice in the post office building here. He pleaded not guilty and a hearing was set for May 11 before Commissioner Rice. Bail was fixed at \$500 and was furnished.

Pytko was arrested in Easthampton by Fred J. Weyand of Boston, a special United States agent from the Department of Justice. It is alleged that about July 15, 1917, Pytko aided Stanislaw Michalski of Easthampton to evade the draft act. It is claimed that Pytko received \$50 from Michalski, for which the former promised to get him exempted.

BATES COLLEGE MAN WINS
WATERVILLE, Me.—Arthur E. Tarbell of Bates College, was the winner of the annual Maine intercollegiate speaking contest on the subject of prohibition held tonight at Colby College. George S. Brooks of the Bangor Theological Seminary was second. Honorable mention was awarded Earle S. Brooks of Colby.



Misses' new French blouses, \$5

Made by hand every stitch in Paris. One is sketched on the right. The fagotting is done with stout thread that will wear as long as the blouse. Sizes 34 to 38.

Misses' new pin-tucked blouses, \$2
Sketched on the left, a charming affair of white voile. Big collar and cuffs are criss-cross pin tucked and edged with colored organdie ruffles.

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BOSTON MEN AT CAMP REVIEWED

Three Hundred First Regiment Passes by With Members Bearing Full Equipment, Including Supply Train, Kitchens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—A review of the entire three hundred first regiment of infantry, known locally as "Boston's Own," was held here this morning. Col. Frank Tompkins was the reviewing officer, and the regiment was led by Lieut.-Col. Moore N. Fells. In the line were the men with full equipment, also the supply train and the traveling kitchens.

For the purpose of training officers and enlisted men in the care of horses and mules, a horse show will be held here on May 17, under the auspices of the three hundred first regiment of engineers. The first event will be for single mounts among the enlisted men, and the second for single mounts among the officers. Other classes are for pack mules to be shown under the saddle; another is for polo ponies owned by officers, and a third is a gas mask mile race. In the latter event the riders will be dismounted and the mules without saddles or blankets. At the command "Gas shell," the men will be required to adjust their gas masks, and mount and ride the mules a distance of one furlong.

Event 11 will be an inter-allied relay race, open to teams of four officers from the French, British and United States armies. Each team will ride four laps of one furlong each on government mules. Other classes are for four line teams and four artillery teams, and must interest is being expressed in the occasion.

The three hundred and fourth infantry regiment has broken camp in the Still River region, where they have been passing the last few days engaged in all kinds of combat maneuvers.

Next week it is expected there will be an inspection of the entire three hundred and third machine gun battalion, and Brigadier-General Evans of the one hundred and fifty-second brigade will probably be the inspecting officer.

Sergt. Alfred McIntyre of West Newton, Mass., has been promoted to the rank of regimental sergeant-major of the three hundred and first regiment, and will take charge of the personnel work. Capt. Harry Parkman of Boston, Mass., a Harvard graduate in the class of 1915, has been transferred from the one hundred and fifty-first infantry brigade headquarters to the three hundred and fourth infantry, and he will also act as personnel officer.

Brig.-Gen. Ruckman

New Commander of Northeastern Department and Illinois Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, U. S. A., who is to succeed Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston as commander of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., will probably assume charge of the department at once. He is a native of Illinois, and entered West Point Military Academy in 1878. In 1883 he was made second lieutenant in the fifth artillery, and in 1891 was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to the fourth artillery. He was graduated from the artillery school in the following year,

and in 1898-1899 served with the second and seventh artillery regiments, receiving his commission as captain in 1899.

In 1906 he was made a major in the artillery corps, and five years later was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the coast artillery corps. His next promotion was to an inspector-generalship in 1911, followed by a commission as colonel of the coast artillery in 1912.

In 1915 he was graduated from the Army War College, and was later stationed at Laredo, Tex. Soon after the reorganization of the military forces of the country in 1917, he was given command of the Southern Department, with headquarters at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Brigadier-General Ruckman is to be succeeded by Maj.-Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, U. S. A.

Rhode Island State Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Beekman, through Adjutant-General Abbott, has issued an order establishing a tentative organization for the new state guard, for which an appropriation of \$50,000 has been made, to be expended under the direction of the Governor and the regular state military officials. In addition to companies of infantry, there will be a machine-gun detachment, a sanitary department, and headquarters and supply companies. Col. Alvin A. Barker is on command of the state guard, which was authorized by the General Assembly on April 19.

Signal Branch of Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Naval reservists, as well as regulars, are eligible for the new signal branch of the navy. Information concerning which has been given out by Commander G. G. Mitchell. Quartermasters and seamen who become familiar with the dot and dash code and semaphoring, and have a good knowledge of the Blue Jacket's Manual, will be assigned to signaling duties. They will be in practically the same status as radio electricians, and will not be required to do any other duties than signaling.

Opportunities are open to girls to enlist as yeowomen, as an order has been issued to the effect that all reservists as well as regulars must go to sea after having done six months' shore duty. In addition to earning a set monthly wage, they will receive subsistence allowances of \$1.25 a day which amounts to \$37.50 a month.

Lieut. B. J. Doherty has been placed in charge of the marine recruiting station at Scollay Square, succeeding Capt. H. C. Daniels, who has been retired.

Lieutenant Doherty was recently advanced from second to first lieutenant, marking his second promotion since the opening of the present year.

Twenty-seven men were enlisted in the navy on Friday, and 67 in the naval reserve.

CAREFUL BUYING OF MEAT IS ASKED

National and State Food Administrators Urge Householders to Substitute Fish and Dairy Products as Much as Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In statements from the national and state food administrations and the federal bureau of markets, householders are urged to restrict buying of meats, especially beef, during the summer months and instead to substitute fish and dairy products. It is pointed out that while the Administration hopes to avoid "meatless" days, yet such steps will be necessary unless consumers guide their buying by the reports on food conditions here and abroad, in accordance to the best interests of the armed forces of the Allies.

Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, issued this statement: "The object of this statement is very plain: that is, that just for the present the Food Administration is not going to appoint special days or special meals that we shall refrain from meat, but really asks us, as patriotic citizens, to always bear in mind every minute that every bit of saving we can make on meat is a help in this crisis.

"Therefore it is the plain duty of all our citizens of Massachusetts to keep this thought in mind and conduct themselves so that when our boys come home from the war we can look them in the eye and say: 'We have done everything possible at home while you were fighting for us abroad to keep the necessary supplies going forward to you all the time without interruption.'

"Do not for a moment let up on the saving of wheat; each one is asked to add to it all that loyalty and patriotism demands to increase the saving of meat for shipment. This is a question for each man and woman to decide for himself or herself."

W. C. Davis of the local Bureau of Markets, in charge of the meat division, makes the following statement:

"The Food Administration is extremely desirous of securing economy in the consumption of all kinds of meats without the re-installation of the 'meatless' day for the present. The seasonal decline in the volume of animals to market is now in progress and its volume will undoubtedly further decrease during the next few months as is usual, but the probable amount of such decrease is yet obscure.

"The necessities for shipment abroad to our army and the Allies are very large and amount to roughly 75,000-

900 pounds of meat and meat products of all kinds per week, as against a pre-war normal of less than 15,000,000 pounds. Even with these large shipments, the Allies have found it necessary to reduce the consumption of all kinds of meats and poultry to an average of about one and one-quarter pounds per week per person in order that no further draft should be made upon shipping that is now required for the transport of our soldiers. Our consumption of meats is about three and one-quarter pounds per week per person and if we are to make both ends balance during the short marketing season, we must have further economy.

"If the public will continue in the rigorous elimination of waste and will further economize by reducing the quantity prepared for each meal of all kinds of meats and poultry, more particularly beef, and will restrict their purchases accordingly, the Food Administration hopes that the necessary balance can be maintained. A general adherence to these recommendations will avoid the inconvenience which arises in many directions from the 'meatless' days and will cause less interference in the daily preparation of food.

"There is now a seasonal abundance of milk products which can well be substituted in various forms. The shortage of fish during the past several months due to the necessity of naval requisitioning of trawlers and enlistment of fishermen for the navy, should soon be considerably relieved by the expansion which has been arranged in other forms of fishing."

CLASS IN MECHANICAL DRAFTING TO OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Transformation of architectural and structural draftsman into mechanical draftsman, is the object of a short course in mechanical drafting offered by the Department of University Extension of the Massachusetts Board of Education. The first class, of about 50 members, will begin the middle of next week. The class will be a form of patriotic service for the United States Government, said Robert H. Spahr, an agent of the department, as the shortage in mechanical draftsman for government work is almost acute. On the other hand, large numbers of architectural and mechanical draftsman have little or nothing to do, as usual building operations have been almost stopped. The class will be held three evenings a week.

Captain Pastoriza, who is in charge of drafting for the Ordnance Department of the United States Government, will be at the offices of the University Extension Department on Monday morning to interview those who seem now able to qualify and give them immediate employment.

Other mechanical work for the Government will probably be taken up by the Extension Department soon.

ELEVATED BILL IS READY FOR DEBATE

Committee Believes It Has Made Such Changes as Will Overcome Governor's Objections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Members of the Massachusetts Legislature will not be eligible to become trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, by an amendment to the Public Control Bill which has been agreed to by the legislative committee having the bill in charge. In this respect the committee have yielded to the charge that public operation of the Elevated was to be a sinecure for the politicians, a charge also leveled against the bill to create a new Metropolitan Transportation Commission.

Another change in the Elevated bill has been made in the section requiring its acceptance by the stockholders. As redrafted the section provides that a majority of the stock of the Boston Elevated and a majority of the stock of the West End Company must accept. The original provision required acceptance by holders of not less than two-thirds of the Elevated stock, and made no mention of West End holdings.

The bill is expected to be placed before the House next week for debate. It is anticipated that numerous amendments will be offered on the floor, but members who drafted the bill are confident, now that Governor McCall's chief objection to the contractual features have been met, that the bill will be passed substantially as drafted.

Next in order, after the Elevated Bill is disposed of, will be remedial legislation for the Bay State Street Railway. It is understood that the street railway committee has agreed to report a service-at-cost bill for this road also, and it is intimated that trustees will be provided for the Bay State as for the Elevated, with a zone system of carfare.

RECESS COMMISSION FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—More investigation of the subject of workmen's compensation by the Massachusetts Legislature is proposed in a resolve reported by the legislative joint committee on the Judiciary. The committee asks for the appointment of a recess commission to investigate the subject matter of Governor McCall's inaugural address relative to protection against industrial accidents. The commission, consisting of three senators and six representatives, would have authority to study the general administration and operation of the workmen's compensation laws, and would be required to make its report to the Legislature next January.

A new and better clothing store

The Continental

Charles R Talbot Treas

Boylston at Washington

Franklin and Washington

YOU will soon see a new clothing store ready to serve you; at the corner of Washington and Franklin Streets; convenient place The only reason for having a new clothing store in Boston, where there are a number of good ones, is to have one that's better

That's what this one will be

Nobody knows so well as men in the clothing business that there is always room for something better; we're all trying to do it

The Continental Clothing House at Boylston and Washington Streets is a pretty well-known store; nearly everybody knows it; we've been there nearly forty years We've had a good business there; better now than ever We've made it a better store for our customers in every way we could

But it just occurred to us one day that we'd like to make a better clothing store than anyone ever saw before in Boston; better even than our own By "better" we don't mean the building nor the fixtures; nor the merchandise; we mean something entirely apart from those things We'll tell you about that later

The new store will be different from all other clothing stores in Boston in at least one important particular It will sell nothing but

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

There's more to be said about it

BOSTON GAINS IN PORT IMPORTANCE

Addition of Commonwealth Pier to Government Resources Means Great Increase in Shipping From the Harbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—That the port of Boston will gain added importance as an embarkation point and naval base, to be used by both army and navy, is assured with sanction from Washington officials of the plan proposed by officials of the first naval district, whereby Commonwealth Pier is to be taken over by the Government immediately in connection with the new \$20,000,000 storage and embarkation plant which is being built.

The idea of making use of the pier which the State erected for providing a suitable dockage place for the Hamburg-American and White Star lines was first conceived by officials of the first naval district, and it was immediately taken up by Capt. Charles C. Marsh, U. S. N., chief of staff to Rear Admiral Spencer C. Wood, commanding the first naval district, and Capt. James G. Parker, who visited Washington. The plan met with favor, and on Friday word to proceed with the undertaking was received from Secretary Daniels.

Captain Marsh said that recently while in the Custom House tower he was appalled at the lack of shipping in Boston Harbor, and it occurred to him that the congested facilities in other ports could be greatly relieved by making Boston an embarkation and transportation point.

Commonwealth Pier is used by the quartermaster stores for shipping purposes, and it is not planned to do away with the place as a receiving ship, at least not at present. "When it seems necessary that the transportation system will require more space, we will consider such an abandonment," he said, "but one can never tell what the future will bring. Our plans call for the use of the space below the main deck and on either side of it for the present, and we believe we will be able to care for everything for the time being. As many as 60 ships per month can easily be handled on the most conservative basis, and six 50-ton ships can be placed alongside the docks at an time."

Newly built ships which are being turned out with all possible speed will be brought to Boston to be dressed and equipped, and the entire work

will be under the control of the Navy Department with Rear Admiral Wood in charge.

The State will be paid for the use of the pier on a pro rata basis from both the army and navy, each paying its share for the amount of work it does during the month.

SCHOOL CENTERS PLAN FOR SUMMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—With the advance of warm weather, indoor activities of the school centers are becoming less numerous and plans are being made for summer holidays. Clubs and classes are finishing their year's work and arranging for a final jollification that shall usher in the summer fun. West End School Center is going on with its regular program and offers for this week, on Wednesday evening, an entertainment for the benefit of the center fund to be given under the supervision of Miss Anna Carmen. On Saturday there will be a social in Wells School Hall.

The Roxbury Military Cadets has been organized at Roxbury School Center. It is open to young men of 16 years and over who wish military drill and instruction in modern warfare tactics. The following named committee stands sponsor for the group: Victor A. Heath, ex-member of the regular army; Colonel Jordan of the Old Roxbury City Guards; Sergeant Sullivan of the old Ninth, Captain McCullagh of the coast artillery, Sergeant Waterman of the first corps cadets.

MEDAL TO DR. W. F. SLOCUM

BOSTON, Mass.—An award which has just been issued consisting of a diploma and medal has been conferred upon Dr. William Frederick Slocum for his services as member of "The International Jury of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition." This is in recognition of the contribution which he made in his examinations and report upon the exhibits from this and other nations. Dr. Slocum represented the United States upon the jury, serving with members from foreign countries.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

Service of the United Press Associations
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans to bring the United States and Central and South America closer together through an educational alliance, were announced today by Mayor Hylan. The plans, which were formulated by Mario G. Menocal, President of Cuba, and Mayor Hylan, include a Pan-American educational convention to be held in Havana in the fall.

BATTALIONS OF GUARDS PLANNED

War Department Sanctions Movement to Look After Government and Public Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Immediate steps to organize three battalions of United States guards for guarding shipyards, public utilities, and other important commercial points are to be taken in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., this action having been sanctioned by the War Department, through the efforts of Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the department.

Approximately 1800 men and 120 officers will be available for this service, and coast artillery companies guarding such points as the Water-town Arsenal, Springfield Arsenal, shipyards and other places will be available for overseas service. The enlisted strength will be obtained by transfers from other organizations of men unfit for duty abroad, but suitable for service at home, and men will be secured by voluntary enlistment, and will be above the draft age. The quartermaster corps will provide all uniforms and the ordnance department old model guns, Russian rifles and ammunition, also old style pistols and revolvers. This plan will be followed in the various departments in the United States and in all 25,000 men will be enlisted for this work.

Not to Leave at Once

Brigadier-General Johnston Will Be in Boston for Ten Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., who has been ordered to Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., will not leave Boston for at least 10 days, or until the arrival of his successor, Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, who comes from the Southern Department, U. S. A.

Brigadier-General Johnston said today that it had long been his desire to engage in the tank service overseas, and his practical experience with the manufacture of the new tank America has well fitted him for such responsibilities, but owing to his extended cavalry experience he feels that his appointment to Camp Cody is also a timely one. Brigadier-General Ruckman, his successor here, is an old artillery officer, and there being no coast artillery command in the

Southern Department, U. S. A., his long experience in this service seemed to be unavailing, while he will prove a valuable officer in the local department, of which the coast artillery is an important adjunct.

For several years Brigadier-General Johnston participated in cavalry service in the district to which he has been assigned, so that it will be no means unfamiliar ground. It is a national guard camp, and its personnel is made up of men from North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and Nebraska, constituting the thirty-fourth national guard division. The new appointment also has a possibility of a rise in rank, as no department commander is eligible for promotion. Brigadier-General Johnston states that the change is most heartily welcomed by him, despite his regret in leaving Boston, for he believes that it will ultimately lead to overseas service, a recent physical examination indicating that he is well fitted for such a command.

May Not Take Cambridge Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Information received from Washington indicates that there is little likelihood that the Common in Cambridge will be commandeered for the use of the United States radio school, as it is said officials in the navy are opposed to such a move, and all action has been postponed until May 13 when Assistant-Secretary Roosevelt will probably look over available sites. Mr. Roosevelt, who is a graduate of Harvard College, is personally opposed to the taking of the Common for school purposes, stating that he believes there is no necessity for so doing.

British-Canadian Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—According to information received at the headquarters of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission today, Boston ranks second place in the number of recruits accepted for the week ending May 4, with a total of 89 men. New York holds first place during the same period with 157 men, and Philadelphia, Pa., is third, with 79 men accepted. Today two enlistments were received in the Inland Waterways and Dock Section of the Royal Engineers.

About 2000 Go to Camp Upton

BOSTON, Mass.—Orders received by Maj. Roger Wolcott today instruct him to send to Camp Devens only 200 of the 2493 white men to be drafted as a result of yesterday's call. The remaining men, 2293 will be sent to Camp Upton.

LOYALTY PLEDGED BY COTTON MEN

Delegates to Two Conventions Declare That They Will Sacrifice All They Have to the End That Justice Shall Reign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the closing session of their convention, held here, the American and National Cotton Manufacturers associations pledged themselves, collectively and individually, to the sacrifice, where needed, of life, labor and means, "and of all they love, to the end that justice shall reign among men and nations, and selfish and unrighteous force be cast down into the dust."

They declared also for the utter defeat of Germany as the only means whereby liberty and peace can be made dominant and continuing forces. They pledged themselves to assist the Government in every way in its use of men, materials and transportation, so that production of luxuries and non-essentials might be reduced as rapidly as possible, and they resolved that they would cheerfully accept government control and price-fixing if the Administration deemed it necessary to win the war.

Considerable comment was passed caused by a speech by Benjamin F. Harris, president of the First National Bank of Champaign, Ill., who severely criticized the administration program and policies and differentially compared President Wilson's leadership to that of Kerensky.

Officers Chosen by Both Associations

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, whose membership comprises representatives of northern mills, and the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers, with a membership from the South, closed their joint convention here by electing officers.

The National Association chose these officers: President, W. Frank Shove, Fall River, Mass.; vice-presidents, Russell B. Lowe, Fitchburg, Mass., and James Thompson, New Bedford, Mass.

The American Association elected the following: President, Arthur J. Draper, Charlotte, N. C., vice-president, James D. Hammett, Anderson,

S. C.; secretary-treasurer, W. D. Adams, Charlotte.

Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte was chosen chairman of the National Council, which is the central committee of both organizations. Edwin Farnum Greene was elected vice-chairman and Mr. Adams secretary.

BOSTON CLEAN-UP DRIVE IS TO BEGIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston starts its annual clean-up campaign on Monday and it will be continued until May 15. Final preparations for the work are being made today. The Boston Clean-up Committee met Friday afternoon in Boston City Hall. Mrs. Percy G. Bolster presided. Thomas F. Sullivan, commissioner of the department of public works, made an address and pointed out to the committee how it could help the sanitary service of the department do better work in the future than it had done. The commissioner said that the people of Boston should learn a great deal about caring for their yards, basements and cellars and in the handling of their ashes and garbage.

George C. Morton, H. S. Upham and Patrick Kyle were named as a committee to confer with Commissioner Sullivan and Supervisor Joseph J. Norton of the sanitary and street cleaning service concerning the removal of rubbish, ashes and garbage and how the system may be bettered. The committee is to report at the annual meeting of the Boston clean-up committee which is to be held next week.

Among the arrangements made Friday was the planning for the distribution of 115,000 posters which are to be displayed prominently all over Boston during the two weeks' campaign.

BADGES FOR BOY SCOUTS

BOSTON, Mass.—Nineteen merit badges will be presented to Boy Scouts who have proficiently performed some line of Scout-craft by William L. Putnam, president of the First District Council of Boy Scouts, at a large rally to be held by this district tonight at the Boston Arena. Thirty-one troops will be present and compete in various contests, such as lighting fires without matches, semaphore signaling, international Morse signaling and others. Many invitations have been sent out to prominent men in the city, including Governor McCall, Charles L. Burrill, treasurer and receiver-general, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, Rear-Admiral Spencer S. Wood, Capt. William R. Rush, commandant at the Navy Yard, and others.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FOILED

Guards Discover 50-Foot Tunnel Leading From a Prisoner's Barracks at Ft. McPherson

ATLANTA, Ga.—An attempt at a wholesale delivery of the German prisoners at Fort McPherson was foiled late yesterday when the guards discovered a 50-foot tunnel leading from under one of the prisoners' barracks toward the double wire fence enclosing the prison camp.

The discovery of the underground passage followed an investigation of disturbance among the prisoners. In quelling the disorder, the guards had to advance with fixed bayonets before the crowd of Germans would disperse. They had been engaged in a discussion and blows had been passed.

When the disorder had been quieted, guards began a systematic search of the prisoners' quarters and soon discovered the tunnel. The excavation work evidently had consumed many days, the Germans having used all possible means to hide evidences of their work.

Prisoners Called "Guests"

Grand Jury Protests Against Treatment Accorded Germans

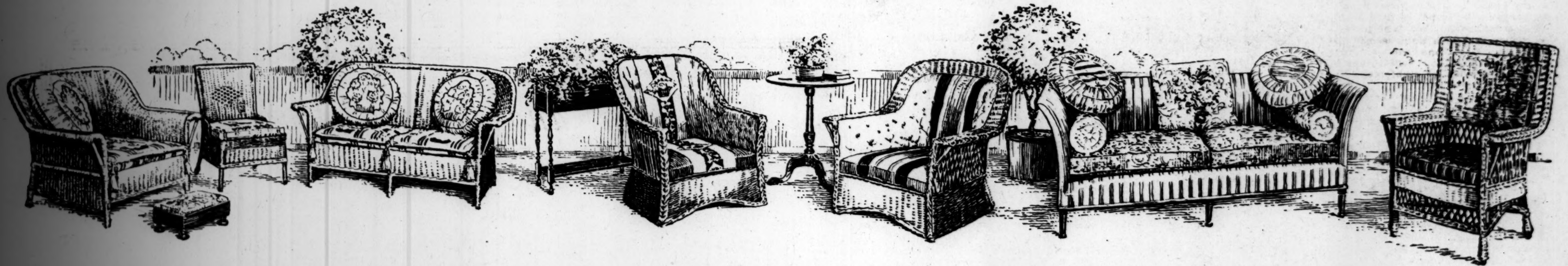
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The March term grand jury of Fulton County, in presentments just made to Judge Ben Hill in the Criminal Court, protested vigorously against what was termed the "guest-like" treatment of German prisoners at Ft. McPherson. The statement read in part: "These prisoners are well fed, well clothed and are being permitted to lead a lazy, indolent life. In a large measure, they merely are guests of the nation."

Protest was especially made against the manner in which German submarine prisoners were recently received at the camp, when their compatriots treated them as victors and the military authorities permitted the German band to play the German national air. The jury recommended that the Germans be treated humanely, but as prisoners, and that they should at once be placed at work on roads or elsewhere.

GERMAN-OWNED SHARES TAKEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three thousand German-owned shares in the H. Koppers Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., were taken over today by Alien Property Custodian Palmer.



THE HOME MUST HOLD THE LINE

BACK OF THE FIRING LINE, the mainstay of the supply line, the very foundation of civilization itself, is the Home.

Hence the home must "hold the line." "Hold the line" against being discouraged or disheartened.

"Hold the line" against malicious slander or unpatriotic criticisms.

"Hold the line" against anything and everything that does not work to win the war.

The Paine Furniture Company will do its full share toward winning the war.

The Paine Furniture Company will perform an important service in improving and elevating the home through better furniture and decorations, thus making better citizens.

Better Furniture and Decorations do not mean necessarily the more expensive, but rather that the entire powerful equipment and resources of this highly specialized organization have been exerted to improve quality and lower prices.

The unprecedented world conditions, instead of restricting, have seemed to inspire designers and manufacturers to create more beautiful home furnishings than ever before, at prices within the reach of all.

Witness the Summer Furniture shown in the illustrations herewith and the far greater exhibition on the floors of Paine's truly wonderful store.

And because these illustrations lack the glorious colorings of their originals they are no more like the furniture than day is like night.

Which emphasizes the necessity of seeing for one's self Paine's brilliant displays of summer furniture, rugs, draperies and other decorations.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

ARLINGTON STREET, NEAR BOYLSTON, BOSTON—TAKE ANY BOYLSTON STREET CAR

Probably no store in the world offers greater variety of unusual summer furniture, rugs and draperies.

Paine's mail and telephone service gives prompt attention to all inquiries, guaranteeing satisfaction.

ALL NEW ENGLAND STATES NOW OVER

Rhode Island Last to Exceed Its Quota—Boston Raises Honor Flag—Subscriptions Reach a Total of \$284,273,000

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—With subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan for New England reaching \$284,273,000, Rhode Island safely over the top, and an honor flag raising at City Hall in recognition of Boston exceeding her quota, the indications for the few hours left of receiving subscriptions are smooth sailing for at least \$300,000,000, assert the Liberty Loan officials.

New England's percentage is, at noon, 113.7 per cent, which is so large in advance that it seems certain to hold fifth place in the table of all the federal reserve districts in the country, even if it does not later move into fourth.

The addition for the day was \$14,644,000, and as there are undoubtedly a great many reports delayed it is confidently predicted that the \$300,000,000 mark will easily be passed as the figures are worked out.

Of the total Massachusetts has subscribed \$14,644,000; Connecticut \$3,172,000; Rhode Island, \$2,461,000; Maine, \$718,000; Vermont, \$470,000; New Hampshire, \$464,000.

Total subscribers are set at 1,089,625.

The states' detailed standing, with percentages:

State	Subscriptions	P.C.
Massachusetts	\$14,644,000	110
Connecticut	\$3,172,000	119
New Hampshire	\$464,000	126
Maine	\$718,000	115
Rhode Island	\$2,461,000	101
Vermont	\$470,000	130
Total	\$284,273,000	113.7

The city of Boston went over the top with a small margin, the subscriptions being \$64,302,200, or about \$250,000 over the quota. The gross was \$98,656,000. Fifteen towns in New England now stars on the last active day of the campaign, but undoubtedly the final figures which will come along in the next few days will add others to the 100 per cent list of over-subscriptions. Today's stars awarded are: Canton, Mass., East Pepperell, Mass., Medway, Millis, and Bellingham, Mass.; Winn, Me., Proctorsville, Vt., Northfield and Warren, N. H., Berlin, East Berlin, and Kensington, Conn.

Massachusetts cities and towns figured strongly today in the list of places which proved their ability to go over the top in the third loan.

Early in the day the city of Cambridge committee notified the honor flag jury that they were well over the \$345,000 quota, though it might not all be returned to the Federal Reserve Bank before very late in the day.

Canton made good its call for a blue star. Athol, Andover, East Pepperell, Watertown and Howley, were put on the Honor List for over-subscription, as well as Melrose, Stoneham, Weymouth, Marblehead, Egmont, Weymouth, Newbury, and West Newbury.

Maine added another considerable list of last quarter finishers, including Calais, Chelsea, Cranberry Isles, Grafton, Freeman, Hope, Jay, Kenduskeag, Kennebunkport, Limerick, Lagrange, Matineus, Newry, North Kennebunkport, Quimby, Sweden, Yarmouth, York, Deer Isle.

The first naval district, which was accorded a quota, reports over-subscription on the \$40 per capita basis, having subscribed \$46,550 with 473 subscribers.

This makes a total of 1190 separate communities which have won their honor flag out of 1502. Today's addition to noon was 37.

Boston Honor Flag

Emblem Is Raised Over City Hall as Loan Quota Is Reached

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A feature in today's incidents connected with the third Liberty Loan campaign was the raising of an Honor Flag at the City Hall in recognition of Boston's going over the top. The flag, a beautiful example of the art of emblem making, was brought to the City Hall by Charles T. Weed, of the New England Liberty Loan committee, and received by Walter L. Collins, president of the Boston City Council, acting mayor in the absence of Mayor Peters, in behalf of the City of Boston.

Among those present were N. Penrose Halliwell, executive chairman of the New England Liberty Loan Committee; Mrs. Malcolm Lang, chairman of the women's committee of Boston; Mrs. L. Cushing Goodhue, chairman of the women's food committee, and Thomas B. Gannett of the Boston Trades Commission.

Extra Service Tonight

Elevated to Help Out in Giving Bond Buying Opportunities

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Elevated will give extra service over its lines up to midnight, so that everybody may have full opportunity to make subscription to the third loan at the barracks on the Common or in any of the banks. Preparations are made for a great celebration and wind-up on the Common.

Hampshire County is the first county unit in Massachusetts to reach the 100 per cent basis, every town within its borders having over-subscribed its quota.

The number of subscriptions reported at the Liberty Barracks on the Boston Common for Friday were 670, for \$95,550. Total for the entire campaign, \$436 subscriptions for \$541,250.

Special features have been arranged for this evening at the Liberty bar-

racks, among the attractions being the playing by Scotch bagpipers and a naval band. The barracks will be kept open until midnight to give delayed subscribers an opportunity to come into the ranks of government supporters.

Women Redouble Efforts

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—With the closing hours of the third Liberty Loan campaign the women's committees have redoubled their efforts not only for quotas, but for over-subscriptions with good results. In this regard Acton is a leader, the town's quota being \$57,000, and at the latest report the women's committee, of which Mrs. R. C. Baker is chairman, have raised \$275,750.

Among the manufacturing centers, Lawrence women take high rank. Latest reports from the chairman, Mrs. Malcolm Peabody, make their total to date \$146,850.

The Boston Woman's Liberty Loan Committee reports for the department store booths through May 1, a total of \$2,186,200 from 63,699 subscribers. From the nine hotel booths recently established, the returns to May 3 are \$41,200 from 268 subscribers.

RECOVERY PLANT FOR ARMY WASTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By-products worth \$2,000,000 can be obtained from the monthly waste and garbage of an army of 1,000,000 men, Col. F. B. Beauchamp of the British Army Commissary advises Major-General Goethals in a report upon the possibilities of improvement and economy in the methods of rationing American troops.

Economy of operation is cited as a strong argument for the Government erecting its own recovery plant. A plant adequate to handle the garbage of a camp of 20,000 men can be erected for \$50,000, and the operating force consists of only one non-commissioned officer and five privates.

MILK PRICE UNSETTLED

BOSTON, Mass.—No price for milk to be sold to consumers during the months of May and June has yet been fixed by the sub-committee of the regional milk commission, appointed to make a recommendation on the question. The dispute over the question of surplus milk also is unsettled. The sub-committee discussed the questions involved all day yesterday. Asked when a decision would be reached, George F. Merris, chairman of the sub-committee, said he could predict nothing other than that his committee would spend today in continuing a discussion of the subject.

PROTECTING SOLDIERS' MORALS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Broad authority to protect the morals of soldiers and sailors was requested of Congress today by the Secretaries of War and the Navy. Secretary Baker wrote to the Senate Military Committee asking extension of the law permitting him to clean up immoral resorts within restricted zones. With concurrence of Secretary Daniels, the new legislation proposes extension of the Government's jurisdiction to persons as well as to establishments.

SALE TO SOLDIERS ALLEGED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
FITCHBURG, Mass.—William Griffin of this city was arrested Friday by John J. Enright and was booked at the station on a charge of selling liquor to soldiers. Griffin will be arraigned tonight before United States Commissioner John J. Maloney at Ayer. The police gathered in 15 men in Fitchburg between 6 and 11 o'clock, who were booked at the station on charges of intoxication.

CUBAN LOAN TOTAL GROWING

HAVANA, Cuba.—Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan are still pouring into the headquarters here and members of the Cuban loan committee believe the receipts will reach the \$5,000,000 mark. It is announced that there is no doubt the subscriptions will aggregate at least \$4,500,000, with 10,000 subscribers.

FINAL DRIVE SENDS LOAN TOTAL HIGHER

(Continued from page one)
per cent under its quota at the opening of business today.

St. Louis headquarters wired that every county in the district, except Sebastian County, Arkansas, and Shelby County, Tennessee, had reached the goal.

Indianapolis, by over-subscribing, sent the State of Indiana over its quota.

More Coming in Hourly

Twelfth District Subscriptions Far Beyond the Quota

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The seven far western states have subscribed \$50,000,000 more than their allotment in the third Liberty Loan and more is coming in hourly. The quota for this area was \$210,000,000. Every county in Oregon and Southern California has already over-subscribed its allotment and officers of the campaign say that indications are that every county in the twelfth federal reserve district, comprising the Pacific slope states, will do likewise. Marin County, Cal., has doubled its quota, and Pasadena has raised 155 per cent of its allotment, \$2,648,000, from over 700 subscribers. San Francisco has raised \$66,235,700 from 95,178 individuals, which is 30,000 more people than participated in the second loan. Among the large San Francisco subscriptions turned in on Friday was that of \$200,000 by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Japanese Steamship Company.

New York "Goes Over"

Minimum of \$700,000,000 Had Been Passed at Noon

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With subscriptions still pouring in, New York went "over the top" in the Liberty Loan campaign at noon today. The minimum quota of \$900,000,000 for this district had then been exceeded, 7000 millions were still to be tabulated, the Liberty Loan Committee announced. The committee ordered the honor flag to be raised on the City Hall immediately.

At the Grand Central Terminal, where a loan booth was opened at 6 a. m. for a 16-hour drive, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Thomas A. Edison were impressed into oratorical service as bond sellers. Secretary Daniels asserted that the American people had been too careful in their limitations in subscribing.

"No one must set a limit in this war," he said. "We are going to send all the men to France that are necessary to win, and we must lend all the money we have to the Government."

NON-WAR INDUSTRIES MUST WAIT FOR STEEL

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Commandeering of steel for war work is now going on, and until the war program, weeks behind in steel production, catches up, non-war work must wait for its steel. This is the situation as outlined at the War Industries Board here today.

Officials this week seized 8000 tons of steel in one yard and gave it to a war plant which had been forced to close because of steel shortage. Automobile manufacturers, due here Monday for a conference, are to be among the first hit by the steel shortage. Officials are convinced that manufacture of pleasure cars during the war should be restricted drastically, if not entirely abandoned.

TIES FOUND ON RAILROAD TRACK

QUINCY, Mass.—For the second time in three weeks, railroad ties were found, Friday night, on the tracks of the New Haven in this city. The engineer of a freight train saw an obstruction on the track, and was unable to stop it before striking the ties. The Quincy police and special officers of the road immediately started an investigation.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—Intensive training for the undergraduates of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute was voted by the faculty at its last meeting, it is announced today. The year will begin Oct. 2, two weeks later than usual, and it is planned to cut down the Thanksgiving recess and

the December holidays, in the former case granting only Thanksgiving Day and in the latter case giving about four days' vacation. This will bring the final examinations at about the same time as in former years; but these examinations are to be completed in four days. The second term can, therefore, be begun earlier and ended at a date correspondingly earlier next year. The institute authorities feel that the undergraduates can thus be made of more service than by introducing short intensive courses which look toward the possible graduation of students in three years.

FEDERAL OPERATION OF VESSELS ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government operation of all Great Lakes vessels has been asked by seamen's unions in an effort to avert a strike which union leaders today told the Shipping Labor Conference was inevitable otherwise.

The seamen were ready to strike, the leaders said, because of the refusal of the Lake Carriers Association to join with the Shipping Board and the union in the conference to consider means of recruiting new men for the merchant marine and because of bitterness growing out of the alleged repudiation by the association of an agreement made with the union last year.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Dr. Frederick G. Coan of Persia spoke at Tower Court Friday on "The Tragedy of the Near East," and Miss Marie Bashlian sang Armenian songs. This afternoon an "all-college comforts drive" took place instead of the usual May Day Festival. In the evening there will be step-singing at the chapel, and society and open house at Zeta Alpha, Agora and Tau Zeta Epsilon societies. Miss Bertha Condé will speak at the "All-college" Christian Association meeting at the Houghton Memorial Chapel, next Wednesday at 7:15 p. m. Her topic will be, "What Does Y. W. C. A. Mean?" On May 9, Prof. Frederico Onis of Columbia University will lecture at Billings Hall, on "The Spanish Novel." A song contest will be held May 10, at 7:15 p. m. in the "Barn." The third reading in the series offered by the department of reading and speaking will be given by Dr. Charles Copeland, May 10, at 8 p. m. in Billings Hall.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—One of the most important actions of Boston University since the inauguration of President Murlin is the decision of the trustees to organize its departments of education into a school of education. The new school will be located in the building also occupied by the College of Business Administration, 525 Boylston St. The course will be of special value to graduates of approved two-year normal schools who desire to secure a bachelor's degree by a collegiate training of two years supplementing their course in the normal school. The degree of bachelor of education (B.E.) will be conferred upon those completing this course.

CEMENT RATES READJUSTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A readjustment of cement rates from New York and Pennsylvania producing fields to New England points, mainly on the Boston & Maine was ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Rates from the Troy district will be reduced and rates from Universal, Pa., will be increased. Schedules from the Hudson and Lehigh districts will remain the same.

OBJECTIONS TO WAR CHESTS GROWING

(Continued from page one)
have been numerous, not only in Illinois but in neighboring states where the war chest plan has been put on.

Official disapproval given the war chest scheme by the Red Cross in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Nebraska adds to a growing disposition to discourage it.

What they have in Mercer County is a complete organization for soliciting funds which can be and is being used in the interest of any war fund campaign that it is wished to support. The Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, Liberty Loan or other campaigns thus get their individual attention, with all the value of patriotic education attendant.

Briefly, the Mercer County organization plan consists of a county chairman; to township chairman under him; and under the township chairman, school district or voting precinct chairmen, the former being considered preferable. Under each of these last-named chairmen is a team sufficient to cover their territory in a short time. This organization is available for any war fund campaign, it may be emphasized.

In a well organized county, it does not take a great amount of time, according to the observation of the state council officials, to put through a campaign. Therefore officials of the Illinois State Council of Defense, in stating objections they see to the war chest plan, feel they have something that really works better to recommend in its place.

Springfield Chest

Committee Preparing for Drive the Latter Part of Month

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield is preparing for a war chest drive the latter part of this month, with the expectation of raising more than \$1,000,000 from which will be paid the amounts to be assessed upon its population by the various national war relief organizations.

A patriotic census was taken in March, at which 100 per cent of those reached by the workers (and that means practically the entire population) declared their willingness to do whatever was within their power to help the Government win the war. A similar census was taken in Pittsfield last Sunday, the results of which have not yet been tabulated, and preparations are being made for a census in Northampton. Last year Springfield raised about \$700,000 for war relief work.

The war chest organization was effected through action by members of the Chamber of Commerce. The

trustees of the war chest here represent practically every nationality and every form of religious belief. The plan to be operated in Springfield follows with a few modifications, the Columbus plan. The general committee has gone over the cards turned in by the census takers, and has allotted to each person listed a prospective subscription. An advertising campaign will be conducted, beginning immediately.

Up to date there has been no spoken opposition to the war chest plan.

War Chest Drive to Start

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
LEXINGTON, Mass.—The war chest drive for subscriptions in this town will be formally launched here next Saturday evening, May 11, at a rally to be conducted by the Lexington War Chest, incorporated. A feature of the campaign will be the big chest to be erected during the coming week on the Depot Common in the center of the town. It is designed by Willard D. Brown of this town. "Over the top" will be a figure of Captain Parker standing on the war chest with his face 25 feet in the air. Lexington proposes to raise \$75,000 per year for the duration of the war. Fletcher W. Taft is reproducing the war chest design of Mr. Brown's for a two-color poster which will be generally used throughout the campaign.

EVENTS WATCHED FOR PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

The International Paper Company's sulphite mill on Sewalls Island, valued at \$200,000, was wrecked by fire today, says a Watertown (N. Y.) dispatch. The plant supplied sulphite for other mills of the company, but no shutdown will be necessary.

The Giant Tire and Rubber Company plant at Findlay, O., was burned today; loss, \$140,000.

A million-dollar fire which destroyed several government warehouses at Waukegan, Ill., is being investigated by army officers.

Authorities have begun an investigation of a fire which nearly destroyed the factory of the Meurer Steel Barrel Company, at Long Island City, which was at work on important government contracts.

EVADING DRAFT CHARGED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—John Schmidt, a local wool worker, is being detained by the local police and will be turned over to United States Marshal Leyden of Springfield on a charge of evading the draft. It was found he had registered in June at East Bedminster, Pa., but had failed to answer his questionnaire. On his person were found several papers of anti-conscription nature, one being an application for membership in the No-Conscription Fellowship.

WAR EXPENDITURES INQUIRY

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation of the use made of all war appropriations by the War Department was demanded today by Senator Gallinger, New Hampshire, Republican leader. He introduced a resolution, authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to make the inquiry, and giving it full power to summon witnesses and compel production of records.

AUTO DRIVER IS ARRESTED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Alexander Dalphin of this city was arrested here Friday evening for driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor. The arrest followed a collision with another automobile in which both cars were damaged.

STRAWBERRY BOXES HAD FALSE BOTTOMS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The greed for war profits has struck the fruit dealers of Boston, according to Thure Hanson, State Commissioner of Weights and Measures, who today exhibited in his office at the State House two strawberry baskets containing false bottoms. The baskets, seized by an inspector within a few days, were of pine size, which the law says shall be 28.975 cubic inches capacity. The seized baskets were six cubic inches short.

HAULING DOWN FLAG IS CAUSE OF ARREST

PATERSON, N. J.—Charged with having hauled down a United States flag from the headquarters of the I. W. W. here, Adolph Lessig, secretary of the Paterson Union and local leader of the strike of 25,000 silk workers in 1913, was arrested today on a charge of malicious mischief.

Decorators preparing city streets for a visit of soldiers from Camp Dix put up the flag under protection of the police, and Lessig, it is said, protested. When it was discovered that the banner had been removed, he was arrested.

SUPERVISION OF COAL USE IS CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Drastic checks on industrial fuel consumption are under consideration by the Fuel Administration. P. B. Noyes, Director of Conservation, plans to put inspectors in industrial plants to supervise the use of coal.

Fuel Administration officials say large amounts of coal are wasted daily through inefficient firing methods and obsolete equipment.

CAMPFIRE GIRLS' PETITION

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BATON ROUGE, La.—The Shada Campfire Girls have petitioned Governor Pleasant and others in authority to permit them to serve as pages, instead of the boys usually employed for this work, in the coming session of the Legislature. They explain their request by saying they want to earn enough money for a camping trip. They promise that, if accepted, they will serve capably and faithfully.

WAR WORKERS' HOUSING BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Agreement on the bill appropriating \$60,000,000 for housing war workers was reported today when the House Conference accepted the Senate's plan of vesting power in the President instead of the Secretary of Labor.

AUTO DRIVER IS ARRESTED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Alexander Dalphin of this city was arrested here Friday evening for driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor. The arrest followed a collision with another automobile in which both cars were damaged.

165 SUITS, COATS, WRAPS

Selected sample garments from two leading manufacturers, sold to us at the end of their season at ABOUT

1/2 PRICE

One of the rare opportunities this year to get fine Suits and Coats at greatly reduced prices.

21 Suits	\$28	11 Suits	\$38
26 Coats and Wraps		17 Suits and Wraps	
23 Sleeveless Sport Coats	\$18	22 Silk or Wool Skirts	\$15

TERMS OF SALE—In order to give a fair chance to everybody who takes the trouble to come in for these garments, we must decline to send any of these garments on approval, nor can they be taken back or exchanged.

FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN

New Location, Sixth Floor

SPECIALLY PRICED

Suits of navy blue serge and gabardine. Regular prices \$35.00 and \$40.00. Each.	\$28.50
Suits of serge, gabardine and tricotine in navy blue. Regular prices \$55.00, \$60.00, \$65.00. Each.	\$45.00
Dresses of navy blue serge in tunic styles, braid and button trimmed. Regular prices \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00. Each.	\$22.50
Dresses of fine quality taffeta in black, navy, taupe, open, khaki, sand and dark brown; qualities such as are regularly priced \$30.00 and \$35.00. Each.	\$25.00

MISSES' SKIRTS

The following items in skirts will be found to be the season's most desirable styles and materials at very special prices:

White Wash Satin Skirts in four of the season's accepted styles. Each	\$11.85
Silk Tricotine Skirts in a variety of the new styles. Colors: rose, green, gold, blue, violet, flesh and white. Each.	\$16.85
Baronette Satin Skirts in several correct styles, button trimmed, wide belts, fancy pockets. Colors: flesh, lavender, Copenhagen, purple, rose, orchid, maize, blue, silver and white. Each	\$17.85

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

READY-TO-WEAR Chauffeurs' Suits

Whipcords and Sharkskin Cloths

\$30

214 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Silk Hose

Century Brand



Exclusive with Chandler & Co.

"CENTURY BRAND" identifies a new line of PURE SILK HOSE, of a high standard thoroughly in keeping with the reputation of this establishment for quality, style and service throughout a century. At all times Chandler & Co. will carry in stock full assortments of Century Brand Hose, complete in sizes, in black, white and the fashionable colors.

"CENTURY BRAND" embodies the idea that for a certain fixed price a certain definite weight should be secured—always in the same quality pure dyed silk—thus standardizing hosiery values.

All the wanted shades, including bronze, chestnut, cordovan, etc.

No. 55	Special, pair, 1.10
No. 65	Special, pair, 1.65
No. 852 (Outsize)	Special, pair, 1.75
No. 96	Special, pair, 2.25

and many other styles and qualities in silk, mercerized and cotton.

Mail orders will be promptly filled

Established Century Chandler & Co. Established Century
Tremont St., Near West, Boston

LATEST GERMAN
PLOTS IN RUSSIA

Reports of a Counter-Revolution
Aimed at the Reestablishment
of a Monarchy—The Fiasco
at Brest-Litovsk

The following article was written for
The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel
N. Harper, professor of Russian in the
University of Chicago. Copyright 1918 by
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CHICAGO, Ill.—Germany has used the Russian Revolution for intrigues outside Russia. How many "wild" reports have come to us of what was going on in Russia, only to be denied later! The conditions in Russia this last year have been distressing. But does it not fit in with Germany's plans to have England, France and America abandon Russia as a hopeless proposition? A last report, unconfirmed to date, has a counter-revolution started in Petrograd. The monarchy is to be reestablished. Americans have only recently begun to believe that perhaps something new and big would come out of the Russian Revolution after all. This has been the tone of the reports from Russia during the last weeks. But now the reader will ask himself whether it was worth all this sacrifice to have a Romanoff dethroned only to have another Romanoff put on the throne a year later. That the Germans are working to this end is very probable. That they can capture Petrograd—"walk in"—would be the more exact expression—is generally admitted. Perhaps this will be the next move, followed by a reestablishment of the Romanoff dynasty. It is true that the first leaders of the revolution of last March were in favor of a constitutional monarchy, and the Grand Duke Michael's abdication was only a suspended acceptance. He said that he would not accept the succession unless asked to do so by the Constituent Assembly. Since March a year ago, however, events have gone very rapidly in Russia, and the general feeling has been that there could be no return to any form of monarchy, even a limited constitutional monarchy. But perhaps the crisis of the last months has changed the situation. However, one hesitates to accept the news, and one should hesitate to accept as genuine the reestablishment of the monarchy; it might easily be a German intrigue.

A monarchy reestablished by German arms—that would be a return to the old order, and is hard to imagine after the year of revolution. If attempted, it might give indications of success at first. In the Ukraine the Germans at first were able to move forward without difficulty when they went in to establish the authority of the Ukrainian Rada with which they had signed a peace. In Finland the German troops for the moment have given victory to the White Guard Government. But the proclamation from Petrograd, which at present is at the mercy of Germany, of the reestablishment of the monarchy, would have little influence over the rest of Russia. It would, however, bring prestige to the ruling class in Germany. And it would cause anxiety, even consternation in Western Europe and especially in America. If such a move would tend to postpone aid to or cooperation with Russia, it would be worth Germany's while to make it.

The German intrigues are directed from some chancellery, but thousands of Germans participate. And there seems to be plenty of men for the many jobs that have to be done. The German propaganda aims first of all at "messing" things up. The organizers of the intrigues seem to be able to find their tools for this work without any difficulty. Rumor has it that German professors of theology were selected to spread revolutionary and anarchistic ideas among the Russian prisoners of war, and that they went about the task with zeal and thoroughness.

The most discouraging fact of these last months has been the way in which the German people—and leaders like Scheidemann—accepted the invasion of Russia after the signing of the treaty of peace.

The Bolsheviks were counting on a revolution in Germany, and here was the most outstanding evidence of their intellectual dishonesty, their fanaticism. But no one expected those who only a few months before had come out for "no annexations and no indemnities" to applaud the ill-concealed manipulations of the von Kuehlmanns and Czernins.

The fiasco at Brest-Litovsk showed

up the aggressive aims of Germany and Austria. And here one could not find evidence of the distinction one has wished to make between rulers and people. The people applauded the rulers. The explanation was that the people in Germany and Austria were starving, and the taking of Russia would mean food. But after weeks of waiting, they have discovered that the promises of food would not be fulfilled, only now the German liberal and socialist leaders protested against the military methods used in Russia. So the Brest-Litovsk conferences proved to be little more than a large scale intrigue so far as the Germans were concerned. And the German people accepted them as such. The Allies had refused to be drawn into them because they feared intrigue. The Bolsheviks were naive, perhaps even dishonest. But they acted on the supposition that the German people really wanted a "fair and honorable" peace.

So Brest-Litovsk is another costly lesson—and the moral is: look out for German intrigue, which operates in war time and in peace time, which is operating now, and will continue to operate after the Allies' victorious peace. For the German seems to love intrigue, and in any case he has shown himself very expert in this line. What disturbs one particularly is the fact that the organizers of these intrigues—for there is always a head who gives the signal—have no difficulty in finding agents, and their methods are not condemned, but are accepted, even applauded, by men who had proclaimed liberal and socialist views. And so many of these intrigues have had as one of their objects to alienate sympathy for Russia, in the hope that the Allies would abandon her.

WOMEN'S CLUBS PASS
SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The suffrage issue was brought to the fore at the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs on Friday, when the convention adopted a resolution urging universal suffrage by the immediate passage of the pending resolution in Congress to submit the federal amendment.

The issue was also seen in the action of the Illinois delegation of 129 members, the largest here, which announced that its members had pledged themselves not to support for office in the federation any member opposed to suffrage. This move met with immediate favor in other sections.

The convention also adopted a resolution asking Congress to provide nationwide bone-dry prohibition as a war necessity. Another resolution adopted asks the National Bureau of Education to issue bulletins on the introduction and teaching of art in the schools, as a matter of industrial efficiency.

WOMEN'S INFLUENCE IN
NATION'S LIFE SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Speaking before an audience of Bryn Mawr College students, James M. Beck of New York, paid a tribute to the influence of women in the affairs of the national life, and predicted a better era because of their active participation in political and economic questions.

"Large numbers of men are able to subordinate their ideals and accustom themselves to the practical side of life, but women think in higher terms of law," he declared. "They are the high priestesses of this higher law which Germany seeks to trample under foot. Consequently women of America have more at stake in this war than men."

RE-SALE PRICE FIXING
HELD TO BE ILLEGAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complaints will be issued by the Federal Trade Commission hereafter against all concerns refusing to sell their products unless the purchaser agrees to maintain a re-sale price fixed by the seller.

In a decision announced yesterday, the commission holds that once an article has passed from the maker to a purchaser, the latter owns it and may sell it at any price he chooses, providing he does not himself sell it at such price as to be below cost and thus thereby enter into unfair competition with other retailers selling the same article.

MR. IOANIDU ON
RUMANIAN PEACE

Visitor to the United States Says
The Agreement Germany Has
Been Able to Force Will Draw
Country Closer to the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The peace which Germany was able to force on Rumania as a result of the Russian disaster will have the effect of bringing the Allies and Rumania closer together as time goes on, according to I. C. Ioanidu, who is working for the Rumanian cause in the United States. He is now in Boston.

It is a "peace of hate," he says, that has been imposed on Rumania—something that the generations to come will look back upon with feelings of great bitterness against Germany, and with corresponding inclination toward the Allies.

Discussing this and kindred Rumanian questions with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he spoke of the 4,000,000 Rumanians under Austro-Hungarian rule, and of the 18,000 of these taken prisoner by the Italians while fighting in the Austrian Army. They now have asked the Italian Government to permit them, as "a special favor," Mr. Ioanidu said, to enlist in the Italian Army and fight the Austrians. The news to this effect, he said, is official. The men now are being organized to fight with the Italian Army.

After being separated from her for years, the province of Bessarabia, he said, is restored as a part of Rumania. The Bessarabians having voted in favor of being annexed, despite the protests of the Bolsheviks. The people of Bessarabia, he said, are strongly in accord with Rumania.

Mr. Ioanidu wanted to set right what he characterized as an example of German propaganda, concerning the Jewish question in Rumania. One of the conditions of the peace imposed by Germany, he said, is that Rumania shall give to the Jews civil and political rights. "This was done long ago," he said, "a few months after the war broke out. In fact, it was well understood that as the Jews had done their bit and had helped in the prosecution of the war, they could no longer be regarded as strangers. And now Germany seeks to create the impression that the Jews are badly treated by Rumania, and that she had to come to their aid."

For the past month Mr. Ioanidu has been traveling about the United States, and has had an opportunity to observe the attitude and temper of the people concerning the war. "I have seen the great enthusiasm and magnificent way the people have responded on the Liberty Loan," he said. "This and other things prove that not only are the American soldiers doing their part at the front—we have news of that; but that the civic population of the United States is beginning to realize the great part it has to play in the conflict. And this, in turn, makes the final victory assured."

"We small people are looking to the United States for help in the day of peace," he added. "For we all are fighting for the same great ideas."

FERTILIZER FOR ALLOTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions, acting at the instance of the Food Controller, has made an order to enable allotment holders to procure superphosphates, as fertilizers, in smaller quantities than were allowed under the order issued in August last. Under this new order there will be no restrictions on the price to be charged or paid for quantities less than 14 lbs.; but for quantities of 14 lbs. and less than 2 cwt., the prices authorized are the following: 14 lbs. and over, but under 28 lbs., 4s. per cwt.; 28 lbs. and over

but under 1 cwt., 3s. per cwt.; 1 cwt. and over, but under 2 cwt., 2s. per cwt. Otherwise the maximum prices specified in the order of Aug. 20, 1917, will remain. All applications in reference to the new order should be addressed to the Director of Acid Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, Explosives Supply Department, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S. W. 1, and marked "Fertilizers."

TALKING MACHINE
COMPANY RESTRAINED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Victor Talking Machine Company was held to be an illegal combination in restraint of trade in a final decision signed yesterday by Federal Judge Augustus N. Hand. The court issued the usual dissolution restraining orders in such cases.

The government alleged in its petition that the Victor Talking Machine Company has systematically made contracts and engaged in combinations in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

In directing a decree against the company, the court found that the concern had eliminated competition among wholesale distributors and retail dealers in the United States purchasing and selling its products, and had otherwise restrained trade and commerce by bringing about an agreement that restrictors promulgated by the company with respect to resales, persons and territory would be observed.

OKLAHOMA FREIGHT
TARIFFS REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The State Corporation Commission on Friday issued an order requiring the railroads to put in effect on May 15 new class freight rates to supersede those recently promulgated by the carriers. The new rates apply to all intrastate freight moving in less than car lots. They are from 20 to 25 per cent higher than those which were put in force by the Corporation Commission on Dec. 1, 1910, but about 20 per cent lower than the rates the railroads promulgated recently, following issuance of an injunction by Judge Frank Youmans in the United States District Court against the 1910 tariffs.

MEXICAN MISSION
ARRIVES IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—Quiet reigns along the Mexican border, according to reports received here. A Mexican mission to promote friendly relations with the United States has entered this country at Eagle Pass and proceeded to San Antonio, where it is to see Governor Hobby.

NEW SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Harvey Snyder Gruver of Indianapolis, Ind., was elected superintendent of schools in this city at a meeting of the Worcester School Committee last evening. There was an animated contest for the position, a large faction contending for Worcester schools for Worcester men. Different ones were named for the position but John F. Gannon, assistant superintendent of schools had the strongest backing. Mr. Gannon was presented as a product of the Worcester school system who had received his collegiate and professional training at Holy Cross College, Harvard University Summer School and Northeastern College. Mr. Gruver is first assistant superintendent of schools in Indianapolis. He will take up his new duties Aug. 1, the present superintendent, Homer P. Lewis, retiring from the office on that date.

CHRISTIANS IN
PERSIA IN PERIL

Natives Isolated Following Conflict
With Muhammadans—
Thousands Reported Destitute
and Many Are Starving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That actual fighting in Persia is now in the western field, while the effects of the war in the eastern part are felt mainly in relief work, is indicated by the latest messages received from its missionaries by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in this city.

A message from Tabriz says that communication with Urmia, Salmas, has been cut off by conflict between armed Muhammadans and the Syrian mountaineers. Although the missionaries were believed to be safe, grave danger was anticipated for Christians in that district, especially native Christians.

From Teheran comes the message that 5000 families are being served by the relief workers, and that destitution is widespread. The latest message reads:

"No communication from Urmia, Salmas, in several weeks. The last report a food shortage in Urmia. It is impossible to transport supplies." One missionary reports as follows: "Even before I left, the Moslems in Salmas were threatening to use force to drive out the refugees. They were

held in check only by the presence of the Russians and energetic action on the part of the Russian commander. Spring is now coming on. The refugees are hungry and many are starving. The Moslem population have been told that the Syrians will eat everything up and they had better be put out before harvest. This has resulted in an attack on the Syrians, who, being armed in part, have naturally resisted. It was that or unsisting death.

"If the Syrians win in this present conflict it may be only a temporary victory. Probably so. The Moslems have at hand much larger reserves to draw on than the Syrians. Simko with his thousand men is probably in it. Just across the border is Sutu with nearly or quite as many, who will be thirsting for revenge for the defeat they suffered at the hand of Mar Shimon last fall and for the burning of their village (under Russian orders). Then the Turks will probably be operating again in all that region from Soulbak to Van, and would give aid to any such movement. So that the odds against the Syrians would be very heavy. For the Syrians also would be the lack of food, in many cases to the point of starvation.

"On the other hand, there is the possibility that the Armenians have brought a part of their regular army as far south as Salmas—perhaps in sufficient strength, with the help of the Syrians, to hold that region. This is doubtful, as it would give them too heavy a line to hold, and food will be too scarce. It would be easier for them to move the civilian Armenians of Salmas to their military center.

"To me the situation of the Syrians seems very critical and that not only of the refugees, but also of our native population of Urmia."

RECLAIMED DESERT
FARMS PROFITABLE

Crops Valued at \$50,000,000
Were Raised on Government
Projects in the West in 1917

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 23,999 farmers on 1,000,000 acres of land reclaimed by the Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, raised in 1917 a crop valued at \$50,000,000, according to the report of the bureau recently made to the Secretary of the Interior.

The production capacity of the American desert after irrigation is emphasized when the results of the farmers are compared with those of the humid states. The 1917 crop from reclaimed lands exceeds in total value by \$11,000,000 all the crops of Maine, as shown by the census reports of 1909. It is greater by \$7,000,000 than the combined crops of New Hampshire and Vermont, and only \$4,436,000 less than the total crop values of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The gross average of \$50 per acre for crops grown on the Government's irrigated farms is remarkable when compared with similar statistics for all farms in the United States, the average yields of which in 1909 were only \$16.30 per acre. Such returns should at least allay the apprehension, if any now exists, that these farmers will not be able to return the investment of money which has been made by the Government in constructing the irrigation systems. On several of these projects a single crop will return the entire investment.

AFTERNOON LUNCHEON
is most satisfactory at
Our Colonial Restaurant
and the Dancing is most
enjoyable to watch
—or take part.

Tremont Street—Winter Street—Temple Place—
BOSTON

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Courtesy the Keynote of Shepard Service

CHARGE CUSTOMERS
Are Respectfully Requested to
Present Their Coins
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making purchases—thus
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and inconvenience to you

The New Draperies—
The New Decorative Materials—
The New Summer Hangings—

What a revelation in possibilities provided by our stocks

FOR HOME DECORATION


—Whether for elaborate or simple treatment, the new Curtains and Yardages lend their freshness and charm to infinitely varied employment—
And, the accomplishment of this

RE-CREATION OF THE HOME

Entails but Moderate Expenditure

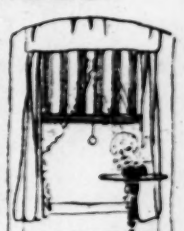
but, it does pay so well in the added artistic coziness imparted to any room.

DRAPERIES



Of beautiful foreign cretonnes, linens and chintzes for your windows—widely varied selection to be made from a large display of private, exclusively confined patterns, in excellent colorings and designs, also washable—24 to 31 ins. wide—a wonderful collection priced, per yard, .50c to 3.00

WINDOW SHADES




Tint Cloth, Hollands and Florentine Hollands are being used extensively—many artistic effects may be obtained—special colors to order—also lace trimmed effects mounted on the best of guaranteed rollers. There is the satisfaction of knowing The Shepard Store prices are least for equal qualities.

A large showing of 36-in. American Roller Prints,
Many of the fast Aniline colors, yard 30c to 1.25
You may have noticed that the furniture looks shabby—which it has a way of doing when anything new is placed alongside in contrast. If it is worth keeping at all, it is worth having reupholstered and just now, in-between seasons, is the best time to do it. Either a telephone call (Beach 4000) or a postcard will bring one of our men to advise and tell the cost. Our work-rooms are very thorough
And competent in this particular kind of work.


Sofa Pillows covered in cretonnes and linens, filled with pure silk floss, guaranteed odorless 2.50
Mushroom or Barrel Pillows, down filling, silk covered, very attractive, 6.50 and 7.50
Uncovered Pure Java Silk Floss Pillows, guaranteed odorless, 22x22, 59c; 24x24, 69c

SLIP COVERS



Why not protect your furniture from the Summer dust and sun—and also make your home more refreshing and comfortable by covering with beautiful cretonnes, linens, and washable fabrics. The expense is of less consequence than the wear and injury done during the Summer to uncovered furniture.

AWNINGS



Orders should be placed at once to insure prompt delivery—also to secure the best selection of awning stripes as the scarcity of labor and materials will cause long delays when the warm weather sets in. Our estimator will give costs of the work, whether small or of large contract amount.

THE NEW CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES
that reflect the spirit of Spring

Designs to suit every taste; colorings to harmonize with every scheme of furnishment. They invite the breezes and check the sunshine and should be ready as quickly as possible now.

Very fine quality Voile Curtains, with hand-drawn work, some with real lace edge and corners, pair, 2.25 to 17.50

Something new in Scrim Panels, beautifully made with real lace edges and motifs, each 7.50 to 15.00
(Winter Street—Third Floor)

India and Holland Print Curtains and Spreads, suitable for Summer decorations with their gay colorings and washable, each.... 2.50 to 4.75
Beautiful two-thread, hard twisted mercerized scrim curtains, our own quality and confined patterns, with hand-drawn work and decorative corners, pair... 2.75 to 7.50
Cretonne Covered Utility Boxes, in dainty patterns suitable for chamber or living room..... 3.50 to 6.50

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NEW YORK

PARIS

NEW BONE DRY LAW CALLED PRACTICAL

New Hampshire State Authorities in Conference Say Prohibition Will Be Enforced to the Limit Under the New Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—That New Hampshire's prohibitory law, in effect since Wednesday, is a real bone-dry law and has plenty of teeth, was made clear at a meeting of all law-enforcing officials at the State House Friday. The conference was called to discuss points in the law which have arisen since it went into operation.

Those present included Attorney-General Oscar L. Young, Prohibition Commissioner Jonathan S. Lewis, County Solicitor William W. Thayer of Merrimack County, the chiefs of police of several cities and the selectmen of practically all the towns in this part of the State. The Attorney-General, in his address said:

"The new prohibitory law should be enforced just as any other criminal law on the statute books. There is nothing especially dignified or exceptional about this particular law. It will be violated, as our laws against stealing and against murder are violated—by the lawless element. But it must be enforced as our other criminal laws are—by the whole power of the law-enforcing machinery of the State and all its subdivisions.

"The state law department does not propose to make a set of rulings about different points in the law. We do not propose to tell whether the sale of this or that 'near beer' or the performance of this or that act is against the law, nor do we propose to show anyone how far they can go without violating the law.

"In my opinion, our greatest troubles, as law-enforcing officers, will come in the question of transportation of liquor. Pocket peddlers we will have with us. We had them in my city of Laconia when there were 20 open saloons. Our policy will be to catch as many pocket peddlers as we can, and make their absences from the community as extended as possible."

Asked about the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes by druggists, the Attorney-General said he should have to bow to the medical profession just as the medical profession would have to bow to the enforcing officers in their requirement of an affidavit with each prescription. The Attorney-General intimated that doctors would be called before the authorities if prescriptions appeared to be numerous or of a suspicious nature.

Prohibition Commissioner Lewis in his remarks said that under the new alcoholic liquor for beverage purposes is absolutely prohibited.

"Hundreds of people are trying to find out from me just what they can sell and what they can do to get by under this new law," he said. "I am making no rulings and telling them nothing. But I will say to the people of the State that we are in for a dry spell that will get drier as time goes on. We are going to enforce this law right up to the letter, and I would hate, personally, to be caught violating it."

Commissioner Lewis told of liquor men who had approached him with various questions as to their rights to deal in the substitutes for beer. He said one saloonist informed him that the firm with which he had done business had agreed to back him up if he wanted to reopen his saloon and deal in products that the firm thought might be within the law, although the authorities had ruled differently.

"If the head of your firm from which you buy your goods," said Commissioner Lewis, "wants to go to jail, why don't he move into New Hampshire and open up a saloon himself instead of getting somebody else to go to jail for him?"

"Jail, what do you mean?" replied the former saloon-keeper.

"I mean that those who sell liquor contrary to this new law are liable to go to jail because illegal sale is a jail offense."

ECONOMIC DEMANDS IN SWITZERLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—After long conferences over the new and difficult economic situation which the war has brought about in Switzerland, the Association of Swiss Trade Unionists

and the Swiss Social Democratic Party have agreed upon a specific program of their demands for the better provisioning of the population and the general supply of other necessities. The various points in this program afford an interesting picture of present-day conditions in Switzerland. The program has been sent to the federal authorities, and its authors are organizing an active campaign to get it carried out.

The chief demands are:

1. The organization of a federal provisioning bureau to consider all questions of supplies, and to work in conjunction with the Federal Council.

2. Abolition, as far as possible, of commission business.

3. Fixing of minimum rates of wages, and the guaranteeing of a minimum wage corresponding to the local cost of living.

4. Fixing of prices for all foodstuffs and other necessities on a basis corresponding with the interests of the consumers.

5. Prohibition of further increases in the price of milk, or the paying of the additional prices by the state. Reduction of the production of condensed milk and of milk chocolate.

6. No more increases in the price of bread. Prohibition of the conservation of cereals, and the restriction of the making of cakes and pastry.

7. Official stock taking of the production of potatoes, and the requisition and purchasing of the entire crop by the Government.

8. Complete prohibition of the export of fruit and fruit products.

9. Meat—Introduction of a cattle-dealing monopoly, rationing of consumption, and reduction of the prices of meat.

10. The introduction of communal kitchens in populous centers, with the financial help of the Government.

11. Fuel—Coal Monopoly—Centralization of the trading in fuel and the rationing of the demands. Fixing of maximum prices, and the sale of coal to the poorer classes at reduced prices. Restriction of the export of wood.

12. Dearth of dwellings—Building of small houses with the financial assistance of the state, and the provisional prohibition of the erection of expensive houses, churches and places of amusement. The requisitioning of vacant houses.

13. Relief measures—Preparations for relief works, reduction of the hours of labor, and ample support of the unemployed from public funds.

14. War profits—Expropriation of all war profits above 10 per cent.

The political and social influence of the two groups of trade unionists and socialists who have drawn up this program will insure its receiving the careful attention of the Government, and it has already attracted general notice in the Swiss press. The comments are mostly sympathetic. It is agreed that the organization of a Federal Provisioning Bureau would be a very good thing, and indeed the matter had been taken up by the Government before, but no definite decision was reached. The proposal for the fixing of prices of foodstuffs on a basis agreeing with the interests of the consumers is thought to be one of some difficulty. It implies the protection of the interests of the consumers alone, without regard to those of the producers. The latter would certainly object to such dictatorship, and grave disputes would follow. The peasants would resort to passive resistance, and refuse to bring their produce to the market. It is thought that under the authority of the state, some solution might be found which would not remove the possibility and incentive for production, and on the other side would provide the people with the necessary foodstuffs at reasonable prices.

The demand for commercial kitchens is generally regarded as just and timely. It is pointed out that economic conditions in Switzerland are beginning to approach those in the belligerent states, and that it might be well to take preventive measures in time.

As for the expropriation of all war profits above 10 per cent nobody seems to question the absolute justice of such a step, but it is claimed that the demand comes somewhat late, and there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying it out. In England and in Germany sharp measures have been taken against war profiteering which might well, it is claimed, be followed in Switzerland.

On the whole, it seems to be pretty generally agreed that the greater part of these demands might be carried out without entailing any particular hardship on the state or the national economy. The Government appears disposed to consider them in an amicable manner, and there is little doubt that something may really come out of the labors of these representatives of the proletariat.

CHILDREN PROTEST AGAINST SALOON

Boston Licensing Board Hears Many Objections to Granting of Permit in Building on Hyde Park Avenue, Roslindale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Protest against the granting of a license of an open saloon in the building at 457 Hyde Park Avenue, Roslindale, the other half of which is occupied by a boys' club, and which is about 320 feet from a school, most of the children from which pass it four times a day, was made on Friday, before the Licensing Board of Boston, by a throng of parents and other residents of the district.

The children of the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades of the school, which is the John D. Philbrick School, sent a petition to the board asking it to refuse the license. A similar step was taken by their teachers.

One of the many who spoke at the hearing was the Rev. Leon H. Austin of Roslindale. "It seems to me hardly less than a mockery for the Government to call on us as it does to conserve food, money and manhood, and put in our midst an open saloon—that which destroys all we are asked to save," he said. "We who have to do with the leadership of churches, with charitable associations, and with the conservation of manhood and womanhood, understand that the greatest force destructive of these is the saloon."

The Rev. Duane B. Aldrich said it was surprising that it was necessary to appear and protest, at such a time as this. "Why," he said, "we're weighing the babies today for the future of the country. That's how important we consider the protection of our manhood and womanhood." Counsel for Michael T. Curley & Co., the applicant for the license, asked him if he didn't think any man should have the liberty to get liquor if he wanted it. "I don't think any man has the liberty to trespass on the liberty of another," was the reply.

Edward F. Coughlin, probation officer of the municipal criminal court, appeared for the Sacred Heart Parish, and emphasized that this part of the city is distinctly a residence section.

A youth in the uniform of a bugler in the navy spoke for his mother, a property holder. He made the statement that the saloon would injure the value of the property. Counsel for the applicant for the license challenged this. "I was formerly in the real estate business," said the boy, "and wherever there was a saloon near by we couldn't get the rent."

The board was told of the proximity of the schoolhouse, and that the pupils without pressure from anyone else, had started obtaining signatures for a petition against the granting of the license. Several women, property-owners or parents of children attending the school, spoke on the subject. One said she had received a letter from her son in the service in France, telling her that the young men of the neighborhood do not want the saloon, and asking her to oppose it before the board. Another remonstrant, a man, had six stars in his service flag—four sons, a son-in-law, and a nephew, all from his house. Three of his sons are in France.

It was announced at the conclusion of the hearing that the board would take the case under advisement.

MISSOURI DRY FORCES ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Members of the Citizens Dry Alliance have laid the foundations for their campaign to insure the election of enough men at

the November elections to make certain the passage of the prohibition amendment at the next session of the Missouri Legislature. That organization, the St. Louis Ministerial Alliance, and the anti-saloon forces in general, will work in harmony through the campaign. Jason E. Hammond, campaign manager of the alliance, states that the field forces of the organization have finished their work in 41 of the 114 Missouri counties, and that all will be organized.

The anti-saloon forces will, for the first time, attempt to form precinct organizations in the 500 precincts of the 28 St. Louis wards. A committee of 10 will direct the state campaign. It is expected this will be the hardest fight ever waged against the liquor interests in the State.

DRAFTSMEN CALLED FOR BY GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—That the War Department may secure as many mechanical draftsmen as possible and in the least possible time, Capt. Hugh Pastoriza and Lieut. G. S. de Merell are to be in Boston next Monday and Tuesday, May 6 and 7. They desire mechanical draftsmen in room 109 of the State House. Draftsmen who present themselves should bring samples of their work to facilitate examination. Those who cannot immediately qualify for service may enter the special school for draftsmen conducted by the department of university education, Massachusetts Board of Education, provided they have had three years' experience in a drafting room.

After the ordinance needs have been supplied, the surplus of mechanical draftsmen from this course will be offered to industrial plants in this vicinity on war work.

No tuition will be charged for the course, but there will be a registration fee of \$3.00 to cover text material. While the market is practically bare of skilled mechanical draftsmen it is the idea of the Ordnance Department to take the most skilled of the architectural and structural draftsmen for this emergency, and give an opportunity to this class of draftsmen to complete their qualifications in the school conducted by the Massachusetts Board of Education.

The Ordnance Department will furnish the school with samples of trench warfare and other ordinance material for the use of the school, and the ordinance standards will form the nucleus of the curriculum.

VERMONT TO HOLD WAR CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—A state-wide war conference is to be held in the City Hall at Montpelier, Vt., on Friday afternoon, May 10, under the auspices of the Vermont Committee of Public Safety. Four speakers from Washington, D. C., will talk on work which the Government will ask the people of the country to do this summer.

Leighton P. Slack of Montpelier, is state chairman, and will preside. In a poster which he sent out calling attention to the meeting, it is urged that every citizen of Vermont attend, in order to understand how important our national Government feels it is that every effort be made by all organizations to educate and stimulate a public sentiment which will raise the morale of our people to a high standard.

PREFER DISLOYALTY CHARGES

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Indictments charging 31 men and one woman with disloyalty were returned yesterday by a federal grand jury, which made only a partial report. Among those indicted was Dr. Charles H. Weiss, president, until it disbanded, of the Missouri branch of the German-American Alliance. Twenty-six members of the I. W. W. also are named in the indictments.

RAILWAY JITNEY PLAN IS OPPOSED

Proposal to Permit Trolley Lines to Operate Them Is to Meet Strong Protest in the Massachusetts House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Street railway officials have for several years argued that the Massachusetts trolley lines were being seriously handicapped, in a financial way, by jitney competition which has thrived along many lines, but notwithstanding the plea for new revenues, a proposal to virtually eliminate the jitneys, and to permit the trolley companies to operate them, is to meet strong opposition in the House of Representatives on Monday.

Many claim that the advent of the jitney in Massachusetts, less than five years ago, is all that secured to the riding public service that was at all tolerable. As the trolley service began to deteriorate, the jitneys stepped in and, judging from their expansion in many parts of the State, filled a pressing community need.

Friends of the trolleys, however, argued that it was unfair to allow the jitney, which paid no taxes and assumed no responsibility, either of management or of service, to run along established rail lines and gather up passengers just ahead of the approaching trolley.

This year, 1918, is called "street railway harvest year" in the Massachusetts Legislature, and it appears likely that the jitney will have to give way. The pending bill, introduced by the trolley interests, would authorize the Public Service Commission to allow trolley companies to own and operate jitneys, chiefly, it is understood, as feeders to main street car lines. It also would make all persons or concerns operating jitney service become common carriers, subject to rules and regulations of the Public Service Commission.

Representative Quigley of Chelsea believes the local city and town authorities should have the right to sanction the operation of jitneys, instead of vesting this power in the commission, and he is to offer an amendment to this end.

Representative Odlin of Lynn has an amendment permitting trolleys to operate jitneys subject to the Act of 1916, which gives cities and towns authority to license jitneys, and to furnish bonds for the faithful performance of their obligations. Under this amendment trolleys could not run jitneys without the approval of the City Council or of the voters in a town.

Representative Baldwin of Brookline, in charge of the bill for the Committee on Street Railways, has an amendment making jitneys subject to local licensing officials, with appeal to the Public Service Commission. In cases where cities or towns have not licensed jitneys, Mr. Baldwin would make them subject to the Public Service Commission.

AUSTRALIA AND TAXATION

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent
MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Federal Prime Minister has denied the report

that the Government intended to impose additional taxation. Mr. Watt is considering material modifications of the war time Profits Tax and also the Bachelor Tax. The soldiers' wives separation allowance has been increased to 2s. a day extra, with an extra 6d. for each child under 16, to operate from April 5.

CAPITAL BONE DRY BILL VOTED DOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has voted down Representative Randall's bill to make the District of Columbia bone dry under the provisions of the Reed amendment. Mr. Randall called the attention of the committee to the fact that much criticism of Congress has been caused throughout the country because all prohibition states have been made bone dry, while the District of Columbia remains only half dry, and laid stress on the importance of the national capital, the home of Congress, which passed the prohibition constitutional amendment setting an example to the rest of the nation. He said Congressmen should not discriminate between appetites of their constituents and their own while attending sessions of Congress.

Although Representative Randall's bill was defeated in committee on this occasion, there is no doubt whatever that a measure of this character will be passed by Congress in the near future. Senator Sheppard, the author of the Sheppard law, is preparing to bring the question up for consideration before the Senate Committee. He recently asserted that he was fully confident that a bone dry law could be put through Congress.

STATE TRAMP LAW ENFORCEMENT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Gov. J. M. Cox has called upon all sheriffs and county prosecutors to enforce the almost forgotten tramp law as well as the vagrancy laws of the State.

He has, moreover, asked that officers pick up loafers and take them to one of the 22 state employment bureaus for an opportunity to register for work. If they refuse, they are to be imprisoned and prosecuted that their labor may be made use of as penitentiary or workhouse prisoners.

The Governor has pointed out that idleness furnishes a workshop for the Kaiser. Ohio has no time for industrial parasites, he has declared.

ENGLISH TEACHING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A resolution offered by the Cape Girardeau (Mo.) chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was introduced by Missouri delegates at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the D. A. R., provides that the teaching of all foreign languages be taken out of the elementary schools. Its purpose is to promote greater Americanism among the young. The proposal has been approved by a meeting of 48 state officers and regents, there being but three dissenting votes.

PROTESTS AGAINST WASTE OF GRAIN

Women's Clubs and Other Organizations Appeal to Congress to Put Ban on Manufacture of Liqueur During the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Petitions from every section of the United States continue to reach members of Congress protesting against the use of foodstuffs in the making of brewery products. Women's clubs and civic associations of every description which have answered to the nation's call to preserve the food supply of the country are bringing pressure to bear on their representatives in Washington to help in the conservation campaign by putting a ban on the manufacture of beer for the period of the war.

Although it is undoubtedly the case that a majority of the members of Congress are in favor of war prohibition, it is felt that it is all up to the President, as Congress has given him full powers to take whatever steps in this matter he may deem desirable in the interest of national security. Such as favor immediate action entertain hopes that the President may come to look on the matter in the same light as the women who object to what they deem to be wastage at a time when they are told to economize and conserve in every possible way.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota introduced in the record on Tuesday the following memorial protesting against the use of grain and sugar in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors:

"To the Congress of the United States of America: We, the members of the Women's Foreign and Home Missionary Societies of the Methodist Church of Vermillion, S. D., do solemnly protest against the enormous waste of grain and sugar used in the manufacture of malt liquors in the United States, and we respectfully ask that this waste be stopped.

"We are proud of our State in the stand she has taken, and we wish to help our sister states and the nation in nation-wide prohibition and to help feed its defenders and save our country and our people to their liberty. The housewives are gladly cooperating with the Food Administration to feed our soldiers and our allies, and in their interests and the interests of the home and the people of the United States we respectfully ask that the manufacture and sale of malt and spirituous liquors be discontinued."

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CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES
Between Calgary and Victoria, B. C.
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BUREAU OF TESTS
IN BOSTON IS URGED

Consulting Purchasing Agent
Points at Gasoline Inferiority
as Illustration of Need of City
and State Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—What the city of Boston needs today, especially as an adjunct to several of its most important departments, is a bureau of tests, declared D. Frank Doherty, consulting purchasing agent and formerly superintendent of supplies. The lack of a gasoline standard in city or State led Mr. Doherty to say that the people of Boston should be protected in their purchases of this fluid. The city requires dealers to meet its requirements in the purchase of gasoline and the tests are severe. The evaporation test is that mainly depended upon. Mr. Doherty said that if the city is protected in its purchase of gasoline the citizens should have similar protection.

The consulting purchasing agent is familiar with conditions here in Boston. He says that the gasoline bought at different garages in Boston varies in quality. As things now are there is no protection for the ordinary citizen. If he suspects that the gasoline he buys is not up to ordinary quality, he cannot ask the city or the State to protect him. He must take a sample of the gasoline to some chemist and have it analyzed. He must pay for this himself and then the only thing he can do is to purchase gasoline elsewhere, for there is no State nor city standard of test for the fluid.

Mr. Doherty says that gasoline has been diluted with benzine, kerosene and even water. He says the motorist buys gasoline, say 10 gallons. The amount of the quality of gasoline ordinarily bought drives the car a certain distance. The motorist starts off. When he has gone about three-quarters of the distance the 10 gallons should have driven him, the engine begins to pound and finally stops. The tank contains a quantity of gasoline, apparently. The fluid smells like gasoline and tastes like it but it does not possess sparking ability. Such gasoline has been treated with benzine or kerosene, which are cheaper commodities than gasoline as well as heavier.

The expert buying man said that the city has its scales of weights and measures to insure customers they are getting the amounts they buy from dealers, whether the commodity be coal or molasses. The Health Department keeps watch on the quality of the different foodstuffs sold the people. Here is a fluid which is purchased by thousands of citizens for driving automobiles, motor trucks and cycles, and yet the purchaser is at the mercy of the dealer, and he has no recourse even if he finds that the gasoline he buys will stand no honest test.

Mr. Doherty said that a state law and city ordinance would make such practices practically impossible. He believed that a bureau of tests would save the city of Boston \$10,000 a year on testing alone, and as much more for expert advice on purchases. He said that a bureau of tests would do all the testing for all the departments of the city, and that it would furnish the expert investigations required before many supplies are purchased.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN
GERMANY REVIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Sozialer Praxis recently reviewed the proposals made and steps taken in Germany with a view to counteracting the existing dearth of small dwellings which threatens to become more serious after the war. Recently, the Secretary of State for the Imperial Economy Office called a meeting of the committee for granting credit on real estate, which was formed in 1915 by the Imperial Chancellor, and had not met for a considerable period. The main subject of its deliberations was the question of raising the money for the provision of dwellings as quickly as possible. Most of the speakers agreed that in order to meet the greater part of the building expenses the Imperial Government must intervene, whereas hitherto the Government has adopted the standpoint that the solution of the housing problem was a matter for the various federal states and towns.

"Meanwhile," Sozialer Praxis ob-

serves, "it is satisfactory to note that the various federal states and the towns have not been idle, but are already contemplating many kinds of improvements for the coming peace times. Among these states may be mentioned Saxony, Meiningen and Anhalt. From June 1, 1918, the entire supervision of dwellings in Saxony is to be placed under a government inspector, who, as in Bavaria, will be directly answerable to the Ministry of the Interior. The Diet in Meiningen unanimously passed a bill for the government control of dwellings, and in the Duchy of Anhalt, a law to promote the erection of small dwellings was passed in September of last year. This law authorizes the Government to participate financially in building associations for the public welfare, and places at its disposal for this purpose 300,000 marks from the surplus of the Landrentenbank if required. Moreover, it enables the Government to give guarantees for second redemption mortgages up to a limit of 90 per cent of the cost of construction, and up to a total amount of 2,000,000 marks. Besides this, due regard may be paid to the construction of buildings for the public welfare by modifying the building regulations issued by the police.

Again the Committee of the Prussian Stadtag (a conference of municipal delegates) has addressed a petition to the Prussian Ministry of the Interior on the subject of the housing problem for the war, urging that not only should the building materials produced in the country be subject to regulation, but also the large stocks of such materials now at the disposal of the military authorities, and pointing out that the willingness of the towns, manufacturers, cooperative societies and public welfare undertakings to provide the necessary financial support is not enough, but that the Imperial Government or that of the federal states must help by providing money for building and mortgages bearing a considerably lower rate of interest than that demanded by undertakings of a private character.

Meanwhile, a number of towns are proceeding independently in the matter. In Berlin, the Town Council and the Housing Committee are to be actively employed at once in taking precautionary measures to prevent a dearth of dwellings at the conclusion of peace. The Town Council of Cologne has decided to establish a housing bureau, which is to carry on a house agency, with power to enforce notice being given of empty houses, to issue housing statistics, and to occupy itself with the maintenance and provision of dwellings. This latter object is to be attained by subsidizing the construction of buildings for the public welfare, by exerting its influence in municipal building schemes, on the alignment and style of buildings, by providing cheap building land and money for buildings, and by insuring good railway communications. Important steps for combating the scarcity of small buildings are also contemplated by the municipal administrations in Munich, Madgeburg and Hildburghausen, while an entirely new method of procedure for relieving the dearth of dwellings for large families is now being adopted by the Rhineland Provincial Insurance Establishment. It has informed the mayors and officials of the provincial councils of its readiness to give assistance to all towns and communes of more than 20,000 inhabitants in the maintenance of offices for supplying dwellings for large families in poor circumstances. The relief measures to be carried out by these offices are to consist of grants in aid of the payment of rent, the supply of beds and so on. Each case is to be examined on its merits by the local charitable associations. Should this new departure prove a success, other insurance establishments may adopt similar methods.

Finally, a demand has been made in several quarters for the modification of the police regulations relating to the construction of small dwellings in order to facilitate the provision of housing room. At a meeting of the Prussian Advisory Council for Town Building, special building regulations for small houses were recommended, as well as modified rules for tenements in large houses, and for the construction of emergency buildings. The steps taken by the Greater Berlin Tenements Building Association in the direction of cheapening construction by standardizing the ground plans and building methods have met with much approval. A similar effort to cheapen construction is shown by a prize competition promoted by a newly formed Imperial Association for the furtherance of economical building methods. Competitors are required to send in proposals for cheapening the construction of the tenements with special reference to settlements for discharged soldiers.

ASSOCIATION OF
MUSEUMS TO MEET

Convention of American Organizations at Springfield, Mass., in May Is to Hear Speakers on a Wide Range of Subjects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Many who enjoy art and museums are studying the program for the convention of the American Association of Museums, which has been planned for this city, May 20 to 22. Museum directors from all parts of the country are expected to attend.

There will be a council meeting Saturday, May 18. Then on Monday, at 10 o'clock, the convention itself will be opened in the Mahogany Room of the Auditorium by the president, Henry R. Howland of Buffalo.

At 2:30 o'clock the following papers will be read: "Educational Motion Pictures," Charles R. Toothaker, curator of Philadelphia museums; "Possibilities in Art," W. L. Fisher, assistant curator, Philadelphia museums; "Field Work in the South," Alfred M. Bailey, curator department of birds and mammals, Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans. Monday evening will come the informal dinner at Hotel Kimball, the headquarters of the convention, when J. Randolph Coolidge Jr. will speak on "War-Time Service for Museums."

At the meeting Tuesday morning the following papers will be read: "Pedestals for Sculpture," Dr. Edward Robinson, director Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; "Mounting and Preservation of Prints," William M. Irvine Jr. of the same museum; "Isolation of Museum Objects for Emphasis," Frederic A. Whiting, director Cleveland (O.) Museum of Art.

At 2:30 o'clock, other papers will be discussed as follows: "The Art Museum as a College Laboratory," John Shapley, Brown University; "Utilization of Museums in Fuel Crises," report of Providence institutions; "An Experience in War-Time Service by Museums," Mrs. Richard Cabot, Boston.

At 4:45 o'clock the delegates will take a trolley ride to the Mountain House on Mt. Tom. Miss Fannie A. Stebbins, supervisor of nature study in the public schools will accompany the party and will talk informally about the general geological history of the valley. A light supper will be served.

Papers scheduled for Wednesday morning are:

"An Appeal for the Romantic," Dwight Franklin, preparator of ethnological groups, New York; "Preservation of the Historic and Scenic," George F. Kunz, New York, honorary curator of gems found in the mountains of New Hampshire; "How the Photographs of the Orchids of Vermont were Made," Inez Addie Howe, Fairbanks Museum of Natural Science, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; "The Reference Rack," Benjamin Ives Gilman, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Luncheon will follow in the Natural History Museum, and at 2:30 in Blake Hall the convention will close with the following program: "Photographic and Penographic Backgrounds," S. A. Barrett, curator of anthropology, Public Museum of the city of Milwaukee, Wis.; "The Construction of Habitat Groups in Wax and Plaster," A. C. Parker, New York State Museum, Albany; "Children's Clubs in Connection with Museums," Miss Eva W. Magoon, assistant to the curator, Park Museum, Providence, R. I.; "Children and the Museum," Mrs. Theima A. Tapley, Children's Art Museum, Boston; "The Children's Art Center," Fitzroy Carrington, curator of prints, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

RHODE ISLAND CELEBRATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Exercises in celebration of the one hundred and forty-second anniversary of the inde-

pendence of Rhode Island are being held throughout the State today. The Rhode Island Citizens Historical Association held a meeting in Sayles Hall this afternoon. Patriotic programs in honor of the day were carried out in all the schools of Providence yesterday. "Americanism" was the theme of the day based on a leaflet issued by the State Board of Education. The war, patriotic songs, instrumental music, recitations and dialogues made up most of the programs. Some patriotic societies gave receptions yesterday and others will celebrate today.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST
MESSAGE ON UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following patriotic message has been issued by the National Socialist Party, of which Mr. H. M. Hyndman is chairman. After referring to the series of gigantic battles which have been begun in France, and by which the Germanic powers are seeking to impose their brutal domination on Europe and the world, the message continues:

"Our noble army in France and Flanders is fighting, side by side with our indomitable French comrades and our other allies, for our existence as an independent nation, as well as for the freedom and brotherhood of mankind. We must sink all differences in one solid endeavor to support and strengthen in every way the men of Great Britain and our colonies who are sacrificing themselves daily for us on land and on sea.

"Our appreciation, our encouragement, our sincerest thanks, our endless admiration go forth to them in full measure for the services of the past, of the present, of the future.

"We of the National Socialist Party are enthusiastically at one with the overwhelming majority of our countryfolk in our stern determination that this tremendous conflict shall end only with the triumph of right and justice. Throughout our history the people of this island have shown to the world that we are never more formidable than when our enemies vainly imagine that we are beginning to give way. So it is at this hour. Undaunted by retreat, unrelayed by victory, we fight steadily on in good and bad fortune until our cause is won and our friends rejoice with us in the hopeless overthrow of our antagonists.

"The success of Germany can now never be. Already our brethren from across the Atlantic are throwing in their lot with us. Yet a few weeks more and the sympathy and encouragement of the people of the United States will mean the marshaling on the battle field of Europe of hundreds of thousands and even millions of men on our side. Therefore, comrades, we are all of god's heart during this period of trial. We boast not at all. But we do our duty. When the day is won and our soldiers and sailors return as victors to our shores, it is for us to work vigorously to secure for them and their children that full enjoyment of a life of peace which social democracy and the cooperative commonwealth can alone insure."

GERMANY REQUESTED
TO PROVE ALLEGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In addition to denying officially the German charge that American aviators have gone to France under the guise of ambulance men and Y. M. C. A. attendants, the State Department has requested the Spanish Government to require the German Government to produce proof of the allegation.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Answering an inquiry of the State Department through the Spanish Government as to the truth of reports that American prisoners of war have been mistreated in Germany, the German Government has declared that American prisoners are accorded the same treatment given to prisoners of other nationalities.

DOUBLING THE POLL
TAX IS ADVOCATED

Boston Official Would Raise the Assessment to \$4 and Make an Adequate and Honest Collection of the Polls Listed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Doubling the poll tax in Massachusetts so that all male residents above the age of 20 years be compelled to pay \$4 a year instead of \$2 is proposed by a commissioner of an important department in Boston City Hall. This man, who has spent years in studying civic and social conditions, believes that \$2 is not enough of a tax to entitle men to the enjoyment of such government as the United States, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the city of Boston affords. The dignity of citizenship in this Republic is worth more than \$2 a year to any right thinking man, holds the commissioner. Doubling the poll taxes would bring into the city treasury, if collected as they should be, more than \$500,000 a year. This sum would be of great assistance to Mayor Peters at this time, said the department head. Even if the tax is not changed, adequate and honest collection of the polls as now listed, will add materially to the city's resources.

"Figure it out. The tax collectors have been getting but 31 to 33 per cent of the poll taxes due the city. Of this percentage who pay, nearly all are property holders, or of the great majority are, for a property holder cannot escape paying taxes in Boston, poll, personal and real. They are all on one bill and that bill is a lien against property which cannot get away.

"Simple mathematics shows that the great majority, more than two thirds of the men of Boston, do not pay poll taxes. The registered voting list is over 116,000 so that even then

it is apparent that the majority of voters are non-taxpayers. "I am really in favor of making the poll tax of men without any real or personal property, \$4 a year and allowing the \$2 a year poll to remain as it is when men own property and pay additional taxes. But, this would probably be deemed class legislation and the high court would declare such a law unconstitutional. "As conditions now are, the city of Boston is being cheated out of hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly by its officials and its people. It's time downright, common honesty be used in the management of city affairs."

REGISTERING ENEMY
WOMEN IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Attorney-General T. W. Gregory has notified the federal authorities here to prepare for the registration of women subjects of the Kaiser living in this city, and also in the Hudson River counties which are included in the jurisdiction of the United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal, has announced that the police department would handle the registration in New York City, Yonkers, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Beacon, White Plains, Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, and Nyack. The postmasters will direct the work in the towns of 5000 population and under.

Marshal McCarthy estimated that there were about 25,000 women in New York City to whom this ruling would apply, this number including women of American birth who were married to German subjects. Austro-Hungarian women will not be required to register.

COAL PRIORITY ORDER REVOKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Special orders providing for diversion of coal to New England, issued during the period of shortage last winter, have been revoked by the Federal Fuel Administrator. These orders, it was explained, are no longer necessary under the zoning system. The revocation order becomes effective May 8.

NOT GUILTY VERDICT
IN LEYBOLD CASE

Rev. Mr. Leeman and Miss Deckman, Charged With Trying to Smuggle Letter to Interned German, Released

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With the jury returning a verdict of not guilty in the federal court, yesterday, in the case of Miss Minnie Augusta Deckman and the Rev. B. Henry Leeman, charged with communicating with the enemy, the specific alleged offense being an attempt to smuggle a letter to Ernest Leybold, a German interned at Ft. Douglas, the accused pair were released. As they left the court, United States officers seized Miss Deckman and lodged her in jail. They stated that she would be interned as a dangerous enemy alien.

Following the conclusion of the case, the case of John van Valkenburg, charged with obstructing the draft, was called. The case was continued after alienists had testified in regard to Valkenburg's characteristics. Valkenburg came into prominence a few months ago when he said that he had invented an airship that would fly to Los Angeles and return within a few hours. While he was supposed to be engaged in perfecting his invention he is alleged to have told a young man that he need not register under the draft, as he would find him a position with the secret service of the United States Government. The alienists testified that Valkenburg's vision of a "master airship" was a hallucination.

W. W. Ray, district attorney, following the testimony of the alienists, asked that the case of obstructing the draft be continued. Valkenburg will appear before a State Court of Insanity, and should the views of the alienists be upheld, it is said, he will be committed to a psychopathic hospital.

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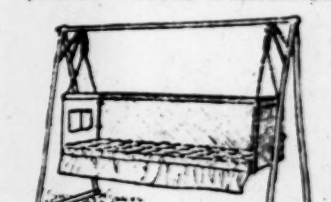
American semi-porcelain, white and gold decorations; service for 6 persons.

\$12.00 DINNER SETS—Choice American semi-porcelain, gold border decorations, 55 pieces; opportunity time to purchase for home or Summer cot- 8.98 tag

\$20.00 DINNER SETS—Just 50 sets, in fine semi-porcelain, latest thistle border decoration; service for 12 persons; gold 16.00 edges on each piece.

BASEMENT

\$10.00 Couch Hammocks

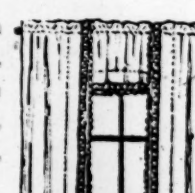


Made of khaki drill, chain string, with steel angle bottom; mattress made of same grade 8.25 khaki drill with founce

Stands 4.98 extra FOURTH FLOOR

\$1.50 Scrim Dutch Curtains

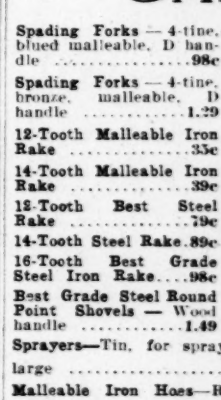
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FOURTH FLOOR

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Spading Forks—4-tine, bronze, malleable, D handle 1.29
12-Tooth Malleable Iron Rake 53c
14-Tooth Malleable Iron Rake 59c
18-Tooth Best Steel Rake 79c
14-Tooth Steel Rake 89c
16-Tooth Best Grade Steel Iron Rake 98c
Best Grade Steel Round Point Shovels—Wood handle 1.49
Sprayers—Tin, for spraying bushes, etc. 48c
large 58c
Malleable Iron Hoes—Riveted style 38c

Best Grade Steel Round Four Shovels—Long handle 1.49
High-Grade Steel Square Point Shovels 98c
3-Frong Long Handle Negroes Cultivators 69c
5-Frong Long Handle Negroes Cultivators 1.15
3-Frong Short Handle Hand Negroes Cultivators 48c
Best Grade Steel Hoes—Socket style 98c
Best Grade Steel Hoes—Slant style 98c
Wire Lawn Rakes—Beetle-killers, can be used on both sides 48c
Serrators—Tin, for spraying bushes, etc. 48c
Turf Edgers—Best grade steel, long handle 58c

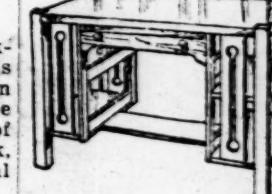
BASEMENT

BUNGALOW FURNITURE

Porch Rockers Fumed Oak Library Table



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Large, heavy rocker, has wide arms with double woven seat and back. The frame is made of clear maple stock, finished in natural and green.

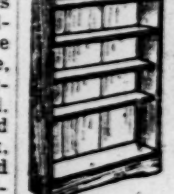


top with corner post construction and book rack ends 14.98



Kalex Rocker
Strongly made rocker, chair to match, guaranteed construction, seat and back upholstered in extra good 9.98 grade cretonne.

Couch Outfit, 8.49
Drop side pattern, the kind that makes three different widths, all iron frame with National wire top. Complete with extra good soft sanitary mattress.



Book Case
Mahogany, golden and fumed oak finish; 26 in. wide, 48 inches high, has four deep shelves 5.98
Same case with glass door 8.98



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2-inch continuous post with heavy 1-inch slats, nicely enameled, a great bargain 9.49

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Repriced at \$35
Assembled from our regular stocks, which include only the smartest new styles, tailored with scrupulous care and made of all wool materials of the quality that gives style, service and satisfaction.
COLORS—Blue, black, tans, oxford, stripes, checks, mixtures
MATERIALS—Tricotine, gabardine, Poirer twill, serge, shepherd checks, tweeds, mixtures, heather mixture jerseys, wool jerseys and taffeta silks.
STYLES—Strictly tailored serge suits, dressy braid trimmed pony coat suits, ripple plain tailor suits, suits with silk of pique vests, braid bound pony coat suits, belted tweed suits, ripple back coat suits, braid bound tailor suits, semi-dressy taffeta silk suits, tailor and belted models in heather mixture and wool jersey suits.
Suits for Misses and Youthful Women, \$35
Always distinctive and de rigueur are these Eton and tailored models, with white and pongee vests, of wool jersey, taffeta, navy and black. There are over 25 distinctive models to select from that are in serge, Poirer twill, tricotine, jersey and taffeta.
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NATIONAL FLOWER OF AUSTRALIA

Wattle Day Is Now Celebrated by Australians Everywhere—Aims of Australian Wattle Day League

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Australian Correspondent
ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The wattle is to Australia what the rose is to England, the shamrock to Ireland, or the maple leaf to Canada. It is incorporated in the Commonwealth coat of arms, and is dearly beloved both for its natural beauty, and for its patriotic associations, by all Australians.

Wattle Day is actually held in commemoration of the anniversary of the landing of the first British settlers in Australia, under Captain Phillip, but it involves even more than that. It started in Adelaide in September, 1889, the Wattle Blossom League has gradually of late years rapidly grown to be a society of federal and empire-reaching importance. Patriotic Australians in London, for instance, now wear a sprig of the mimosa in their coats on Wattle Day; the flower being obtainable from the south of France, where it is much cultivated from Australian seed.

From its inception in 1889, the Wattle Blossom League, after three years half-hearted fluctuation, remained more or less quiescent for a period of 13 years or so, until it was revived in 1909 by Mr. J. H. Maiden, F. L. S., the eminent government botanist of New South Wales, with the aid of a small party of sympathizers in Sydney. In 1910 a branch was formed in Adelaide, South Australia. Victoria celebrated Wattle Day that year in the Melbourne Botanical Gardens. In fact, the public wattle-wearing on Sept. 1, 1910, was the first of an organized kind, and on a definite day, ever witnessed in Australia. Thereafter it was regarded as officially inaugurated, just as Maple Day is in Canada. The underlying motive of the movement was the stimulation of Australian patriotism.

The following year a resolution was carried at a branch meeting of the Wattle League in South Australia regarding the Federalization of the movement. The resolution, proposed by Mr. W. J. Sowden, was adopted at a Federal Wattle Day League Conference held in Melbourne in 1913, when the constitution of the league was drafted. It was then decided that the name of the league should be the Australian Wattle Day League, and that the league should be composed of branches in all the states and territories of the Commonwealth and elsewhere; that its affairs should be administered by a Federal Executive Council, the Governor-General and his wife acting as Federal patrons; that the headquarters of the Federal Executive Council should be in the state in which the Federal president for the time being should reside.

The objects of the league are "to create, encourage and maintain an Australian and Imperial patriotic sentiment by (1) securing the general popular adoption of the wattle blossom as the national floral emblem of Australia; (2) the individual display by each member of the league of a spray of that blossom in all the states

Species of Wattle—
Golden Wattle (*Acacia pyramidalis*)..... August-October
Common Black Wattle (*Acacia decurrens*)..... November-February
Green Wattle (*Acacia decurrens*)..... August-September
Silver Wattle (*Acacia dealbata*)..... August-September
Pink Wattle (*Acacia longifolia*)..... March-May
Long-leaved Wattle (*Acacia longifolia*)..... November-December
Contaminated Wattle (*Acacia baileyana*)..... July-September
Queensland Silver Wattle (*Acacia podalyriifolia*)..... September-July

simultaneously on Sept. 1 of each year, which shall be observed as Wattle Day, excepting when it may fall upon a Sunday, or be affected by some other special circumstance; (3) in addition to the individual display of the blossom, sending on Wattle Day sprays of the wattle to distinguished official personages and inmates of homes and kindred institutions; (4) the wearing of the blossom as a status as may be selected for that purpose, and similarly honoring the memorials of such other specially meritorious citizens as may, in the opinion of the branches concerned, be entitled to that distinction; (5) arranging, so far as may be practicable, for similar demonstrations on Wattle Day by Australians in other countries; (6) promoting the planting and conservation of the wattle as a matter of practical economic, as well as a matter of sentimental, patriotism; (7) inspiring school children with a love of the wattle as an emblem of patriotism, a practical appreciation of it on account of its commercial value, and a determination to cherish it and protect it, and not to destroy it or waste it wantonly or needlessly; (8) encouraging the dissemination, through the schools and otherwise, of knowledge of the properties and commercial value of the wattle and Australian flora generally; (9) accomplishing such other purposes, within the scope of the general objects of the league, as may be decided upon by the Federal Executive Council in co-operation with the branches, each of which, however, shall have full autonomy in its own state, so long as its actions may not be incompatible with the constitution and fundamental principles of the league."

The Wattle Day festival is generally attended with various picturesque ceremonies, such as the planting of trees in commemoration of the occasion. Vehicles of every description, from motor cars to trolleys, are decorated with masses of the golden blossoms; while even the engines of the freight trains and "specials" that bring the wattle in from the bush early in the morning of Wattle Day, are wreathed and hung with the flower. Later in the day the Governor's lady drives through the streets in a wattle-decked carriage and entertains at the Town Hall the united workers. The



PICCADILLY CIRCUS
T. G. M. 1918

The flower girls of London

LONDON'S FLOWER GIRLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Not so long ago, though it was before the war, an attempt was made, incredible as it may sound, to sweep away the flower sellers and their baskets from the busy thoroughfares of London. It did not succeed, and no official broom has been audacious enough again to attempt so sacrilegious a business. Whoever planned anything so discouraging to London's good spirits was not long left in any ignorance as to the enormity of his offense. There was an angry buzz of disapproval and London declared its intention of resisting officialdom and of buying and selling its flowers in its own way. And so the flowerwomen stayed and the sisterhood round the Piccadilly Circus fountain donned their red cloaks, flaunting insignia of public favor, attracting all eyes by the unexpectedness of brilliant color.

Public opinion had fought and won in a very good cause, for London has a sense of beauty all its own, and in fighting for its flowers it was vindicating that fundamental something, that English love of hedgerows and growing things which has given London such a wealth of trees and open spaces and has endowed her parks with a fresh unconventionality.

The London flower girl has the merit of having preserved her own distinctive appearance in an age when clothes have ceased to be an indication of trade or occupation. Covent Garden's representatives are generally unmistakable. Ostich feathers and ear-rings, a shawl and a large apron, describes the type, though there are variations. The basket is very large and often carried on the head from the market down the Strand to the underground railway on its way to the West End. Only the coldest and wettest days drive the flower girls from the streets. Large umbrellas protect them from ordinary inclemency, either of sun or rain, but they do not prevent an open-air tan which, with the ready smile for the possible customer, give the flower seller of the London streets her own cheery countenance. Surly indeed would be the London streets without the flower vender and her wares.

Never once during these years of war has London been left without the sweetness of the season's flowers. Totally unexpected, and all the more welcome in these days of few imports, is the sight and scent of the mimosa in chilly wintry days, bringing the warm scent and color of the South to the bleakness of a northern city. Anemones, daffodils and sweet-scented narcissi and the bunch of violets, begin the tale of the year, a tale to be told in its sweet sequence, until once more the late risen November sun and

the pale blueness of the morning sky provide a background to the gold and bronze of chrysanthemums carried in tightly packed baskets from the market to the Embankment stairs.

At the entrance to Charing Cross station, where the pavement is narrowest and a constant stream of traffic makes the corner one of the busiest in London, flower baskets are always at hand sandwiched on the curbstone between motor buses and hurrying pedestrians, their owners carrying on a fine trade in buttonholes. The same vendors may be seen year in and year out on some of these favorite pitches. They are part and parcel of the street and certainly of the town, whose feelings, on occasions, they have their own impulsive way of expressing. Time and time again has it been given to the Charing Cross flower girls to give a pretty token of the city's welcome to wounded men, in the shape of a skillfully thrown posy, or sometimes, in the enthusiasm of the moment, of many, until the baskets were empty and the day's business done. London would lose much of her sunshine and charm if ever violets ceased to be sold under the shadow of St. Paul's, in the busy hum around Queen Philippa's Cross and on the hundred pitches up and down the highways of the great city. But it will never be, and "Buy a flower, dear," will continue an invitation which few will find it in them to resist.

NO MOVING PICTURES SUNDAYS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SHERBROOKE, Que.—The moving picture houses of Sherbrooke will hold no more picture shows on Sundays. Members of the Lord's Day Alliance recently with a view of having such entertainments abolished, and took an action against the proprietors of moving picture houses in the city under the federal law. As soon as the theater men heard of the matter they decided to give up the fight. They appeared before Judge Mulvena and pleaded guilty to the charge as laid and were condemned to pay \$20 and costs, the minimum fine.

CIVIC LESSONS FOR CITIZENSHIP

Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration Proposes to Help the Alien to See the Value of Naturalization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—"A Series of Civic Lessons for American Citizenship," 19 in number, especially prepared by the State Bureau of Immigration, are appearing regularly in about 12 alien newspapers in Massachusetts. Their purpose, as given by the bureau, is to help the alien to see the value of naturalization, to explain to him the naturalization law and the directions pertaining thereto in simplified form, to guide and protect him through the process of naturalization and to inspire him with the fundamental facts underlying citizenship in the United States.

No small part of the bureau's intention, it appears, is that of quickening even more the already increased demand for naturalization papers at this time when the bond of citizenship is such a deciding factor both to the nation and to the individual.

"Americanization," lately promoted from a rather drowsy home guard to a rather active national guard, receives an official, up-to-the-minute definition in the course of the series. Though "the use of the English language" and "American standards of living" might be pointed out as those parts of the definition of immediate vital importance, no part of it, it will perhaps be seen, lacks significance.

It is given thus: "Americanization is the union of many peoples of the country into one nation; the use of the English language throughout the nation; American standards of living in every community; a common interpretation of American citizenship; a recognition of foreign-born men and women in the human, social and civic, as well as the industrial, aspects of American life."

Simple, direct questions with simple, direct answers, is the method whereby these series teach their lessons. Considering the present internal state of affairs, the answers to the question, "What should be the specific pledges and acts of loyalty for the foreign-born?" are perhaps noteworthy. Some of them are: "We will help the President of the United States by observing his proclamations and obeying the law of the land; serve our country by doing our work well and by remaining at our jobs; help each other by keeping our heads and by maintaining order at all times and in all places; strive to become fully American in thought and action; we will not only be in America but become a part of it; America needs us—we need America."

Among the reasons given to the foreigner in one of the lessons for becoming interested in America, is that it gives him the opportunity to make his home here, more people owning their homes in America than in any other country in the world. Also, that higher wages are paid in the United States than in most countries.

United States citizenship to the alien is shown to mean "a better chance for a job. Many large factories are employing only those who are citizens, or preparing to be, and base all promotions on this preparation. It means that he will have a voice in determining the future of the local, state and national laws and policies. It means the joy that comes with the chance to work out, without restriction, his own salvation in America."

In their explanation of the federal, state, county and city governments, the

lessons put emphasis upon the fact that this is a republic, ruled by the people, and not a monarchy ruled by an individual who usurps governmental powers. Despite numerous recent arguments that less time should be given to the study of the Constitution, the applicant for citizenship is instructed that, since he must take oath to uphold the Constitution, he must therefore know it.

SIX-HOUR WORKING DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LIVERPOOL, England.—Speaking at the annual meeting of the shareholders of Lever Brothers, Ltd., Lord Leverhulme referred to the scheme for introducing a six-hour working day into the factories at Port Sunlight. At the present time, Lord Leverhulme said, the practicability of introducing a six-hour working day was being studied with reference to each individual department. Until such a preliminary investigation had been carried out, he considered it would be neither sound nor wise to adopt a change from one shift of eight hours to two shifts of six hours each, as was proposed in the six-hour working day. Investigations so far, Lord Leverhulme intimated, had been most encouraging, and no insuperable obstacles had been encountered which would necessitate their modifying their views as to the practicability and desirability of the shorter hours. A six-hour working day, Lord Leverhulme also stated, would be of the greatest assistance in helping them with the education of juniors and seniors, and would have many other advantages besides. He laid particular emphasis, however, on the fact that the basis of a six-hour working day must be cheaper production. Unless this could be attained, it would be impossible to realize a larger wage fund out of which to pay the same or higher wages for fewer days' work. Cheap production, he pointed out, must be the basis of a productive enterprise, otherwise the consumer, who was 90 per cent a wage earner, might be working shorter hours and receiving the same wages as before, but the commodities would be so much higher in cost that he would have to cut down his purchases to balance the increased cost of the commodities produced.

RATION CARDS FOR SEAMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In view of the introduction of rationing throughout Great Britain, arrangements have been made by the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Shipping for the issue, through the shipowners, of ration cards to seamen who provide their own food. With these cards seamen will be able to obtain the necessary meat provisions, and so forth, for each voyage from recognized suppliers, who will be furnished by the Ministry of Food with stocks sufficient for the purpose, so far as national supplies will permit. The master of a vessel whose crew find their own food should apply to the owners for the seamen's ration cards and printed instructions relating thereto. Owners can obtain printed instructions from the Ministry of Shipping, and ration cards from the local food committee. The district maritime boards, in conjunction with the local food committee, are arranging to make known in each district the names of the firms who will supply these seamen.

TECH DOES AWAY WITH EXERCISES

On Account of War Institution Decides Not to Have Graduation Program This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—On account of the war, which has drawn many seniors from the graduating class at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the faculty of the institute has voted not to have any graduation exercises this year. It is announced today.

The faculty voted quite early in the school year to grant degrees to seniors in good standing who should undertake military service or go into industrial work directly connected with the war. In order that this might be possible before the end of the school year, the junior camp was established last summer, during vacation time, whereby about 200 juniors not only learned something more of military science than the school usually affords, but also anticipated the studies of the fourth year. This proved successful, as by December the seniors had finished the regular studies required of them, and recommendations for their degrees were voted to various students.

This number has increased with every meeting of the faculty until at this moment more than 100 of the senior class have finished their studies, have been recommended for degrees, and are already in one or another of the military or naval services or in the warlike industries. Opportunities in service are opening daily for others of the class and as fast as they finish their studies they depart.

Twenty-eight of these seniors have gone into military service, six have taken examinations for the engineer corps and two have taken the examinations for naval ensigns. Six others have specified their occupations as in government industrial work, 10 have entered into naval industrial schools, one of which is at the institute, 27 are in unspecified government service, while 30 have not reported.

Besides this group there are the seniors at the institute, who, having nearly finished their work in their own departments, have taken up the intensive courses given by Prof. C. H. Peabody and his staff in naval architecture. There are about 20 of these, and as their courses end in three weeks, they will be placed in shipyards before the time of the graduation, it is expected, so there would be little chance of their being in the city for any exercises.

While the institute has planned this curtailment, other near-by colleges have arranged for simple graduation ceremonies, especially in the girls' colleges.

In Wellesley, the usual week of festivities is to be done away with and on one day, June 14, the baccalaureate sermon, and graduation exercises will be held. Money usually spent in the social activities will be given to war relief or invested in Liberty bonds. In Simmons and Radcliffe, similar plans have been made, although many usual features of the commencement in these institutions will be held in a simplified form.



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GERMAN-LANGUAGE PRESS HARD HIT

Growing Sentiment in New York City and Vicinity Against Circulation of Newspapers Not Loyal to Country's Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The ban on German newspapers is spreading rapidly in this city and surroundings, in New Jersey as well as in New York. News stand after news stand is complying with the requests of patriotic Americans and canceling contracts with the publishers of German papers, according to reports coming in from all sides. Discussing the issue, Charles Stewart Davison of the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace explained his stand in the matter as follows:

"The German-language newspapers, speaking of them at large, claim the right to exist because they do not actively oppose the war policies of the Government. That is not the test. The test is whether they preach day by day and every day, squarely and unqualifiedly, 'Democracy in Germany.'"

"Germans who come here must become American in thought and feeling, or must leave the country. Part of the process of becoming American is to imbibe the American point of view by reading American newspapers written by Americans for Americans."

Under the leadership of Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field, president of the American Relief Legion, many women are going about visiting news stands and urging the proprietors to refuse to handle German papers. Street meetings, with loyal speakers, are being held in various parts of the city, particularly at noon time. Mrs. Field's intentions, as she has outlined them, include calling upon those Americans who advertised in German papers and asking them to withdraw their advertisements, explaining to them that their patronage of such publications might also be construed as giving aid to the enemy. The American Defense Society is standing behind Mrs. Field, and is furnishing her with red, white and blue placards for exhibition on their stands by loyal news dealers who will discontinue the handling of German papers.

Oyster Bay, the home town of former President Roosevelt, has not only passed a resolution calling upon all patriotic news dealers to refuse to sell or in any way to aid the circulation of German papers, but also resolved to urge the Congress of the United States to prohibit the publication of any newspaper printed in the German language.

LORD RHONDDA ON NATIONAL KITCHENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—A national kitchen at Bow Baths, Roman Road, Poplar, which had been started some weeks previously, was recently formally opened by Lord Rhondda, who in his speech, strongly advocated the further establishment of similar kitchens. The Poplar kitchen is open from 11:30 to 1:45 in the morning, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. An average of 1000 portions is served daily, not only to local residents, but to employees in neighboring works, school teachers and children. Many women bring dishes in which to carry away the ready cooked food to their homes.

After giving a message from the Queen expressing the great interest that she took in the establishment of national kitchens which she felt certain would be of enormous service to the country, Lord Rhondda said that he had been rather disappointed at the slow progress made by national kitchens. He had been satisfied a year ago that they could and would be of great national service during the war, and now that they were getting a move on he was glad. He thought the move would be rapid, provided they could get the necessary material for their equipment. Alderman Spencer, who had joined the Ministry of Food and thrown himself wholeheartedly into the movement, had told him that he was satisfied that within two months there would be 1000 national kitchens established throughout the country, and that in three months the number would be doubled. He would not predict what might happen beyond that, for in the summer months the demand for kitchens might not be so large, but he was expecting before next winter that local authorities would be tumbling over one another to follow the example set by Poplar.

He looked for great things from these kitchens. They were a war insurance. How far the habits of the people were going to change he would not predict; but he hoped that when they became accustomed to them they would find them an economy, get food cheaper and better cooked and with less trouble in home life—and that they would become a permanent establishment in the country. These kitchens were wanted, not merely for the poorer classes, but for all classes. The ministry put them forward as a business proposition. They did not want to make any profits out of them, but on the other hand, so far as the supervision of the ministry could guarantee it, they wanted them to be conducted on business lines and to be absolutely self-supporting. They did not want anything of the taint of charity about them.

A good many complaints had appeared in the press and elsewhere, Lord Rhondda continued, regarding

the high charges made at restaurants. These charges were being investigated, and the whole matter looked into by the Ministry of Food. The arm of the Food Controller was a pretty long one, and his grip was fairly strong when it got hold of anyone. He would like to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary business of the country, but again and again his department had been forced to take matters in hand, and changes had been forced upon them. If they found that restaurants were charging undue profits and excessive prices they would take strong action. He could not help feeling that Alderman Spencer, with his business knowledge and experience, might help them to establish restaurants—if they could get the buildings and the rooms in the districts where they were needed—and so help to bring down the charges of existing restaurants, if they were extravagant. At the present time there were 47 kitchens and distributing depots in London, and in Greater London the number of establishments was 75, while the total number of kitchens and distributing depots throughout the country was 250.

CALIFORNIA REALTY LAW DECLARED VOID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The office of State Real Estate Commissioner, which was established at the last session of the California Legislature for the declared purpose of putting the real estate business under state regulation, in order that the public might be protected against irresponsible or dishonest real estate operations, has been declared unconstitutional by the California Supreme Court on the ground that it involved class legislation.

Anyone who wished to do a real estate business in California was obliged under the law to pay a license fee of \$10, file a bond, produce two sponsors, and furnish other requirements as to reliability. The State Real Estate Commissioner was paid \$5000 a year, and \$50,000 was appropriated for operating the department two years. Before the law was declared unconstitutional 6500 licenses had been taken out and \$43,000 in fees had been collected, representing about 90 per cent of the realty dealers in the State.

Those who were responsible for the passing of the act say that another law meeting the objections of unconstitutionality advanced by the Supreme Court will be offered at the next session of the Legislature.

SOCIAL AGENCIES FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—The California Association of Social Agencies, at the annual convention just closed here, went emphatically on record in favor, as a war measure, of the immediate prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for drinking purposes, and in a separate resolution calls upon the California Legislature to ratify the proposed prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring such prohibition "vitally necessary to success in the great war and in solving the problems of reconstruction after the war."

The association also favors the establishment by the next Legislature of a state rehabilitation farm for women.

TWO THOUSAND MILE BOULEVARD

Beautiful Roadway Planned as an Extension of Santa Barbara's Fine Botanical Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—Unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement and appreciation of the World Botanical Garden Association for the establishment in Santa Barbara of a great botanical garden as the center of a 2000-mile botanical boulevard along the entire Pacific Coast were given at a public mass meeting. "The movement," says the Morning Press, "is in the hands of experts in the realm of plant life and of masters in the organization of big projects. In one five-acre tract more than 2,000,000 seedlings of one species have already been set out. The beginning of the gardens will be a 25-acre tract on the East Side; and the tract will eventually extend to the foothills and the mountains. Santa Barbara is fortunate in having a climate and a soil that enable it to grow successfully more different species of plants than any other place. The botanical boulevard would be unique and beautiful, and Santa Barbara, with its famous botanical gardens, will be the head center of the whole proposition. Today, within a radius of four miles in Santa Barbara is growing a larger number of plants than in any of the celebrated gardens of the world. The difficulty is that these specimens are scattered in private gardens, and that the rarest trees and shrubs are growing unlabeled and unnoticed."

Alfred Burbank, the noted plant investigator, has pledged 10 years of plant work to further the undertaking, which is his original plan. The plan will develop the tree planting along the Pacific Coast—trees which will grow peculiar to each locality through which the boulevard passes. The United States Government has promised its assistance just as soon as the war is over.

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POSITION IN OCCUPIED ITALIAN PROVINCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

ROME, Italy—A sad account of the harsh treatment meted out to the inhabitants of the occupied Italian provinces, given by five motorists who were taken prisoner during the invasion and who succeeded in escaping from their concentration camp, has appeared in the Italian press. Food was very scarce, they said, and the idea of asking Italy to send food to the people across the Piave had even been mooted in a paper appearing in Udine. One of the former prisoners described the strictness as a "Belgium" and terrible stories were told of instances of the brutality of the invaders. In spite of this, it was stated, the enemy is making every effort to bring about a change of feeling in his own favor among the inhabitants, and his chief instruments in this attempt are the priests.

With a few praiseworthy exceptions, the priests, the former prisoners stated, were carrying on their work of propaganda. The enemy command has invested the priests with a large amount of authority, and the church has become the center of the life of each town. Even very devout people, including simple peasants, expressed their indignation at the conduct of the

priests to the five motorists. The exhortations made to the people by the priests from the pulpit not to give aid to concealed Italian prisoners, but even to denounce them, had had little effect, and everything was done by the population to help the soldiers who were endeavoring to make their way back to the fighting line. The escaping motorist prisoners themselves found no door closed against them, and declare that they will never forget their impression of the strong Italian feeling of the population remaining in those districts. They gave a pitiful account of the condition of Italian prisoners in the camps of Civitavecchia, Bracciano and other places. They had often heard prisoners say they would rather have three years in the trenches without rest or leave than a day of that life.

AIR FIGHTS OVER NORTH SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LONDON, England—Details recently appeared in the press of two air fights over the North Sea on March 12. The main engagement was the second, in which two British seaplanes attacked five enemy seaplanes near the North Hinder. One enemy seaplane was shot down and destroyed, and a second driven down by one of the British aircraft, while a pilot of the second seaplane shot the gunner of a third machine, causing him to fall over the fuselage. In the height of the action the wireless telegraph operator of the second machine was shot, and the pilot above referred to, with the engineer, left his seat and, climbing first and then returned to his gun. This pilot had taken part in action earlier in the day with the same five hostile machines. The Admiralty now state that this pilot is Ensign Fallon of the United States Navy, who had recently been attached to an east coast air base. The Rear Admiral of the base in a letter to their lordships says: "I am glad to have the opportunity of bringing Ensign Fallon, U. S. N., to the notice of your lordships. It will be observed from attached reports that he was engaged twice during the day." The Secretary of the Admiralty has sent the following letter to the Air Force Commander, United States Navy: "I have much pleasure in forwarding you the attached copy of a successful engagement by seaplanes with hostile machines on March 12, 1918. Ensign Fallon, U. S. N., was twice engaged during the day. A report on the second engagement is also attached."

LAND TAX PROBLEM GAINS ATTENTION

New Interest in the Subject Is Reported in the United States and Canada as the Result of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The single-tax movement in the United States and Canada is now entering upon a new phase of its development, according to John Z. White, lecturer on economic subjects, who is speaking in the Pacific Coast states. This change is characterized chiefly by the fact, according to Mr. White in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that the subject is being presented and in some degree accepted from the standpoint of practical business necessity, rather than from the standpoint of economics. "As people are unfamiliar with the nomenclature of single tax," said Mr. White, "it is naturally difficult to make much impression on the public in reasoning from a purely theoretical economic basis. But when the matter is approached from the standpoint of practical business, when business men are shown that taxation and land tax reform have a very vital bearing upon the prosperity and general well-being of the community, from the standpoint of both individual and public interest, it is comparatively easy for the advocate of land tax reform to get a hearing."

"The result of this changed method is that chambers of commerce and business men's organizations of various kinds, that formerly regarded single tax as some revolutionary doctrine that should be avoided and discounted, are now willing, and in many instances glad, to learn what relation may exist between taxation and community welfare."

"This change that is coming over the development of the single tax movement may also be seen in the tendency among its workers to abandon the emotional, millennial point of view, and to show instead just what can be done now to ameliorate onerous conditions by a readjustment of the taxing methods."

One illustration of the new attitude toward the question of land taxation mentioned by Mr. White, was the statement that in a recent trip

through Canada he found that returning officers and soldiers, who before the war had had little or no interest in land, or taxation, or economics, are now, under the necessity of seeing what can be done in a constructive way to build up the country's resources, turning to the land tax reform movement to see what it offers in the way of fundamental national or local rehabilitation.

In this connection Mr. White asserts that Canada is feeling the economic pinch of war in a much greater degree than the United States, and is perhaps for that reason nearer ready than its southern neighbor to examine the fundamentals of the land question with the purpose of solving some very pressing financial and economic problems.

WYOMING OIL COMPANIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Since the 1st of January 108 oil companies, with a total capital stock of \$66,955,000, have filed articles of incorporation in this State.

CAMPAIGN STARTED TO ENROLL PUPILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Expecting to reach every individual home in the country, 750,000 school-teachers, and 22,000,000 pupils and their parents, the Teachers College of Columbia University is starting a nation-wide movement to enroll and organize these people for national service, such as helping to entertain men in camps, and aid in their vital war work. The movement has the endorsement of President Wilson, who says:

"It will, I believe, result, when thoroughly carried out, in welding the nation together as no nation of great size has been welded before. It will build up from the bottom an understanding and sympathy and unity of purpose and effort which will, no doubt, have an immediate and decisive effect upon our great undertaking." The foundation of the movement will be based upon community organization.



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Cover Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital \$1,500,000
Reserves \$17,500,000
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STOCK DIVIDENDS TAX IS PROPOSED

Delegates in New Hampshire's
Coming Constitutional Convention
to Take Up Subject of
Increasing Revenues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—There is considerable discussion among delegates-elect to New Hampshire's constitutional convention, which convenes in June, over the subject of taxation. The large revenues that have been derived by Massachusetts through the application of a state income tax have revealed to New Hampshire's taxation authorities the possibilities of its extension into this State.

Under the present mode of taxation in New Hampshire, neither the stocks of corporations nor the dividends derived from those stocks are taxable at all. The only exception is in the case of stocks of national banks that are owned by residents of the State. These national bank stocks are taxed because of the federal laws and the decisions of federal courts to which, of course, the provisions of the state constitution are subordinate.

Bonds and money at interest are taxable, not on any basis of income from them but upon their market value. Any money derived from stocks that a resident happens to have on April 1, the day of tax assessment, is taxable, not because it is dividends from stocks but because it is "money on hand April 1." The provision of the state constitution which makes bonds taxable and stocks and stock dividends non-taxable is as follows: "Full power and authority are given to the General Court . . . to levy proportional and reasonable taxes upon all the inhabitants of, and residents within, the said State, and upon all estates within the same."

This has been interpreted to mean that everything should be taxed at its "full and true value" or market value, or not taxed at all. All the tax laws have been enacted on this basis.

The reason why the capital stock of corporations is not taxable is because the real property of the corporation, whether a shoe factory in New Hampshire or a railroad in Pennsylvania is presumed to be taxed where it is situated at its true value and to tax the stocks or the dividends from stocks would be double taxation and, therefore, not "proportional and reasonable."

The reason why bonds are taxable is because they are regarded in the same class as money at interest, not taxed when the property of the corporation upon which the bonds are a lien is taxed, but taxable as a separate item of real property. The last constitutional convention held in 1912, submitted to the people an amendment to provide that the Legislature should have power to tax bonds and money at interest and stock dividends of foreign corporations on an income tax basis. This amendment was defeated by popular vote.

Governor Spaulding, in his inaugural in 1915, urged the Legislature to put a tax on stock dividends, but no action was taken. He had a bill drafted, and when the question of its constitutionality was discussed, the Supreme Court gave an elaborate opinion which included the following points:

1. The Legislature can levy a tax at a uniform rate on stock dividends of foreign corporations, and exempt from taxation entirely the stocks themselves. By "uniform rate" is meant the same rate in proportion to value as is imposed upon other property in the same taxing district. This would be a "proportional and reasonable tax."

2. Exemption of stocks from taxation when stock dividends are to be taxed, removes the element of double taxation. Double taxation does not exist if the property taxed in each instance is not the same. To make an "unreasonable" tax is to subject the property to a double tax payable by the same party directly or indirectly. Capital stock invested in a business and the income or dividends derived from carrying on the business are entirely different things.

3. An income tax is not necessarily in conflict with the constitution. "An equal division of the public expense may be made by a property tax and an income tax. The modes of division may be numerous and various. If the result is an equal division, it is taxation."

NEW CURFEW ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The "Curfew" Order which has been introduced by the Board of Trade is intended to save coal by reducing the consumption of gas and electricity. It applies only to London and the south and west of England. The order altogether prohibits the use of lights in shop fronts and also the serving of hot meals and cooking of food in hotels, restaurants, clubs and public eating places between 9:30 p. m. and 5 a. m. No light may be exhibited in the dining room of any such establishment after 10 p. m. It further prohibits the use of gas and electricity on the stage or in the auditorium of any place of entertainment between 10:30 p. m. and 1 p. m. on the following day. The order also rations the general consumption of gas and electric light by requiring every one to reduce his consumption of gas and electric light to five-sixths of the quantity consumed by him in the corresponding quarter of 1916 or 1917, whichever was the greater. Those whose consumption did not exceed 3000 cubic feet of gas or 20 units of electricity in the summer months or 3500 cubic feet of gas or 40 units of electricity during the winter months are excepted. The order came into operation quietly on April 2. Most theaters began their performances half an hour earlier than usual, with the result that the audiences left at

about 10:30, and in some cases about 10. At the music halls, where there are generally two performances given, the programs were slightly curtailed and the second performance began at 8:20 instead of 9. Restaurants generally open till midnight closed at 10, and traffic on the Underground Railways was heaviest between 10:30 and 11 instead of half an hour later. The result of this was to relieve the railways at a later hour when post-office and other workers were traveling home.

"BLUE SKY" STOCK WARNING ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Oklahoma State Council of Defense has sent a letter to all county councils warning against further investments by the people in "Blue Sky" oil and promotion stock. The letter states that salesmen for these companies will become especially active with the close of the Liberty bond campaign. People are advised not to exchange their Liberty bonds for oil or mining stock of the class mentioned, as bonds are thrown on the market and the success of future war loans is endangered.

NEW WISCONSIN ALIGNMENT SEEN

Renunciation of La Folletteism
by W. L. Houser, and Demand
for Reforms May Unite
Progressive Elements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A good deal of interest has been aroused in Wisconsin by a statement issued by Walter L. Houser, former Secretary of State and manager of Robert M. La Follette's presidential campaign in 1908, in which Mr. Houser says that he can no longer support Senator La Follette's war course. Mr. Houser was one of the last of the important La Follette lieutenants of the older order to remain with his chief. Senator La Follette from now on will have to depend almost entirely on new men.

Mr. Houser, in his statement, says that, intimately as he has known Senator La Follette and the latter's aims, he is unable to explain the present attitude of the Senator. He will not charge the Senator with disloyalty, he

says, but he thinks that the 100,000 votes which were cast in the senatorial election against America's course in the war and in favor of the surrender platform of Victor L. Berger, were largely the product of La Folletteism in instilling a spirit of hostility to America's course in the war. Mr. Houser sounds a call in his statement which may be said to be similar to the call sounded by Dr. Charles McCarthy when the latter was making the race for senator in the Democratic primary. It is that the splendid work in furthering the cause of necessary reform in government control and the breaking of the hold of big business in this State, which was the product of the earlier course of Senator La Follette, shall not be overthrown or allowed to disintegrate. The attitude of these two men indicates a growing feeling in the State that the progressive movement shall be caught up again and shall go on, and that the element represented by Governor Philipp shall be actively combated.

Students of the political situation say that this new movement may come about through a union of the political elements that formerly supported Senator La Follette, but which have completely renounced his leadership because of his war course. These elements represent both Republicans and Democrats.

PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on
Many Devices Planned for
Use and Improvement in the
Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys.

Projection Apparatus—Ames, Adelbert Jr., Tewksbury, Mass.
Controlling Device for Selffocusing Electric Arc Lamps—Boyle, John L., Boston, Mass.
Filling Teeth—Brouillet, George A., Brookline, Mass.
Stapling Machine—Ellis, Warren E., Haverhill, Mass.
Game—Gagnon, Nester E., Lawrence, Mass.
Garment Supporter—Gear, Richard J., Roxbury, Mass.
Machine for Inserting Fastenings—Goddard, George, Winchester, Mass.
Spinning and Twisting Machine—Goldsmith, William H., Biddeford, Me.
Chuck—Griffith, William H., Somerville, Mass.
Hip Covering for Roofs—Gupitill, Edgar P., Whitinsville, Mass.

Shoe Button Staple—Harmon, Frank L., Beverly, Mass.
Rotary Tiller—Henson, Daniel F., Springfield, Mass.
Chair—Kearney, Robert M., Springfield, Mass.
Chuck—Letting, Christian J., Boston, Mass.
Game Apparatus—Marks, Isidore, Boston, Mass.
Making Metal Rings—Mossberg, Frank, Attleboro, Mass.
Aeroplane—Norberti, Giovanni, Boston, Mass.
Valve Operating Mechanism—Pineau, Peter, New Bedford, Mass.
Machine for Making Paper—Pope, Charles E., Holyoke, Mass.
Cloth Rest for Shears—Richardson, Charles G., Springfield, Mass.
Bottle Capping Machine—Stewart, Edward J., Brookline, Mass.
Apparatus for Distintegrating Fibrous Material—Stobie, William H., Waterville, Me.
Flag Holder—Wattling, Royal A., Pittsfield, Mass.

HOME FOR HORSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

SARNIA, Ont.—A 50-acre park has been leased from the Grand Trunk Railway, to be used as a home for horses. A never-failing stream crosses the land, the pasture is luxuriant and there are plenty of shade trees. The movement was started by Inspector Crosbie and as the charges are very low a large number of horse owners have already made reservations.

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER EHRET ESTATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—George Ehret Jr., of New York City, upon learning from the State Department that his father, George Ehret Sr., had been living in Berlin since the declaration of war, has reported all of his father's property to the alien property custodian as of enemy character and has announced his readiness to turn over to the custody of the Government real estate amounting to \$24,000,000 and personal property amounting to \$18,000,000, or \$42,000,000 in all. In announcing Mr. Ehret's action, A. Mitchell Palmer, the alien property custodian, said that no change in the management of this property was contemplated. George Ehret Jr., and the Central Trust Company have been named as depositaries for the alien property custodian, and the rents and other incomes will be collected as usual by Mr. Ehret, who will make periodical accounting to the custodian.

If Mr. Ehret Sr., should return to the United States, the Department of Justice would, it is understood, entertain jurisdiction of any claim that he might make to have his property returned to him.

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Unusual efforts have been made to assemble merchandise of the most desirable types and qualities. All of the prices quoted below are those of regular stock; but the values are such as will make a special appeal at this time.

Summer Home Furnishings

(Fourth Floor)

Refreshment Baskets . . .	\$16.50
Serving Trays . . .	10.50
Serving Wagons . . .	32.00

Summer Utilities

(Fourth Floor)

Couch Hammocks, from	\$18.75 to 37.50
Beach Umbrellas, from	4.50 to 12.50
Cedar Chests 45x18x19 . . .	16.50
Japanese Draught Screens of rep, in four panels, embroidered . . .	\$15.00
American-made and Imported Cretonnes, per yard . . .	38c., upward
Fancy Scrims and Marquisettes per yard . . .	38c., upward
Muslins in fancy designs, yard, 25c., upward	

Summer Curtains

(Fourth Floor)

Muslin Curtains, tucked and ruffled, per pair . . .	\$1.35
Scrim Curtains	
Plain hemstitched . . . per pair	\$1.10
Hemstitched, with Cluny edge, pair	1.55
Scotch Madras Curtains (cream color) per pair . . .	\$2.50
Net Curtains (filet mesh), per pair	2.50

Summer Boudoir Fitments

of dainty cretonnes

(Fourth Floor)

Circular Pillows . . .	\$3.75
Waste Baskets . . .	3.25
Work Stands . . .	2.75
Desk Sets (four pieces) . . .	2.50
Dresser Scarfs . . .	1.50
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, each	1.00

Summer Linens

(Fourth Floor)

All-linen Damask Table Cloths each . . . \$4.75, 6.00, 8.00, upward	
All-linen Damask Table Napkins per dozen, \$6.00, 7.50, 8.50, 10.50, upward	
All-linen Huckaback Towels, hemstitched, per dozen \$7.75, 10.00, 12.00, upward	
Union Huckaback Towels (linen-and-cotton) hemstitched per dozen . . . \$4.00, 5.40, & 6.00	
Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed, per dozen . . . \$2.75, 4.50 & 6.00	
Bungalow Luncheon Sets (13 pieces) of cream linen, scalloped in blue or white per set . . .	\$2.25
Dresser Scarfs to match, in three sizes, each 90c., \$1.10 & 1.25	
Tea Napkins machine-scalloped and embroidered, per dozen . . .	\$3.90
Fine Hand-crocheted Luncheon Sets (25 pieces) . . . per set	\$7.50

Summer Bed Furnishings

(Fourth Floor)

White Blankets	
Single size . . . per pair	\$7.50 & 9.00
Double size . . . per pair	8.50 & 10.00
Colored Cotton Blanket Throws each . . .	\$4.75
Satin-finish Bedspreads	
With plain hems:	
Single size . . . each	\$4.25
Double size . . . each	5.75
Crinkled Dimity Bedspreads (Summer weight)	
Single size . . . each	\$2.25
Double size . . . each	3.40

Summer Rugs

(Fifth Floor)

Hit-or-miss Homespun Rugs	
Sizes 30x60 ins. to 9x12 feet, \$1.59 to 12.00	
Hand-woven Cotton Rugs	
Sizes 3x6 feet to 9x12 feet, \$12.00 to 65.00	
Braided Rugs	
in small sizes . . .	\$6.25 to 30.00
Bathroom Rugs (washable) . . .	\$3.00 to 11.00
and	
Formosa Fibre Porch Rugs	
Sizes 3x6 feet to 9x12 feet, \$8.00 to 60.00	

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET CHANGES SMALL

Some Irregularity Prevails in New York, but Tone Is Firm—Strength in Spots Again—Boston Market Featureless

Generally small and irregular price changes occurred in the first dealings of today's short session in the New York stock market. Fractional declines were in the majority. Among the motors General Motors and Willys-Overland ran in opposite directions. General Motors declined slightly more than a point, but Willys advanced 3/4. Steel common open unchanged but eased off. Midvale and Lackawanna Steel both reacted half a point.

Boston & Maine gained half a point in the early Boston market today. Otherwise the list was not much changed.

The New York list as a whole continued dull, narrow and about firm, as the session progressed toward the close noon. Some specialties again were strong. Virginia-Carolina Chemical, for instance, opened unchanged at 45 1/2, and rose to 46 1/2. American Cotton Oil started the session down 1/4 at 36 1/2, but later rose to 37 1/2. Burns Brothers opened 1 1/4 at 130 1/4, and advanced to 131 1/4. Steel common began the day's trading unchanged at 97 1/2, sold off to 97 1/4, and then hardened again to 97 1/2. International Paper opened 3/4 higher at 38 1/2, and then eased off to 38 1/4. Lackawanna Steel opened down 1/4 at 83, and lost 1/2 to 82 1/2. General Motors closing of 1 1/2 points. The rails did practically nothing.

Later in the session Boston American Telephone got up 1/4 above last night's close to 97, sold off to 96 1/2, and then rallied to 96 3/4. There was practically no feature to the local market, but the tone was easy.

New York total sales, 156,200 shares; \$2,894,000. Bonds, 10,000; \$1,982,800. Shares, \$40,211,000.

WYOMING'S OIL ROYALTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—During April, royalties from state-owned oil lands in Wyoming amounted to nearly \$500,000, and for March the income was \$435,000. For the month in March represented an annual income of \$522,000. In the last three months, the State's income from oil royalties increased \$18,500 monthly, or 74 per cent. The increase was due in part to the bringing in of new wells and the advance in the price of oil. The royalties continue to grow at the same rate. By the end of 1918 Wyoming may be deriving an income of \$1,000,000 annually.

OLD DOMINION'S REPORT

BOSTON, Mass.—The Old Dominion Company issues its first annual report as an operating company. By merging its two former subsidiaries, the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Company and the United Gold Mines, into one operating entity the company escapes double taxation and simplifies bookkeeping.

For the 12 months of 1917 Old Dominion earned net profits of \$1,221,264, after charging off \$1,552,244 for taxes, depreciation and depletion of ore. This is equivalent to \$4.11 a share on the 297,071 shares outstanding, compared with \$8.98 a share in 1916.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.27 1/2	1.27 3/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 3/4
June	1.49	1.49 1/2	1.48 3/4	1.49 1/2
July	1.78 1/2	1.78 3/4	1.77 1/2	1.78 1/2
Aug.	1.89 1/2	1.89 3/4	1.88 1/2	1.89 1/2
Sept.	2.00	2.00 1/2	1.99 1/2	2.00
Oct.	2.11	2.11 1/2	2.10 1/2	2.11
Nov.	2.22	2.22 1/2	2.21 1/2	2.22
Dec.	2.33	2.33 1/2	2.32 1/2	2.33
Jan.	2.44	2.44 1/2	2.43 1/2	2.44
Feb.	2.55	2.55 1/2	2.54 1/2	2.55
Mar.	2.66	2.66 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.66
Apr.	2.77	2.77 1/2	2.76 1/2	2.77
May	2.88	2.88 1/2	2.87 1/2	2.88
June	2.99	2.99 1/2	2.98 1/2	2.99
July	3.10	3.10 1/2	3.09 1/2	3.10
Aug.	3.21	3.21 1/2	3.20 1/2	3.21
Sept.	3.32	3.32 1/2	3.31 1/2	3.32
Oct.	3.43	3.43 1/2	3.42 1/2	3.43
Nov.	3.54	3.54 1/2	3.53 1/2	3.54
Dec.	3.65	3.65 1/2	3.64 1/2	3.65
Jan.	3.76	3.76 1/2	3.75 1/2	3.76
Feb.	3.87	3.87 1/2	3.86 1/2	3.87
Mar.	3.98	3.98 1/2	3.97 1/2	3.98
Apr.	4.09	4.09 1/2	4.08 1/2	4.09
May	4.20	4.20 1/2	4.19 1/2	4.20
June	4.31	4.31 1/2	4.30 1/2	4.31
July	4.42	4.42 1/2	4.41 1/2	4.42
Aug.	4.53	4.53 1/2	4.52 1/2	4.53
Sept.	4.64	4.64 1/2	4.63 1/2	4.64
Oct.	4.75	4.75 1/2	4.74 1/2	4.75
Nov.	4.86	4.86 1/2	4.85 1/2	4.86
Dec.	4.97	4.97 1/2	4.96 1/2	4.97
Jan.	5.08	5.08 1/2	5.07 1/2	5.08
Feb.	5.19	5.19 1/2	5.18 1/2	5.19
Mar.	5.30	5.30 1/2	5.29 1/2	5.30
Apr.	5.41	5.41 1/2	5.40 1/2	5.41
May	5.52	5.52 1/2	5.51 1/2	5.52
June	5.63	5.63 1/2	5.62 1/2	5.63
July	5.74	5.74 1/2	5.73 1/2	5.74
Aug.	5.85	5.85 1/2	5.84 1/2	5.85
Sept.	5.96	5.96 1/2	5.95 1/2	5.96
Oct.	6.07	6.07 1/2	6.06 1/2	6.07
Nov.	6.18	6.18 1/2	6.17 1/2	6.18
Dec.	6.29	6.29 1/2	6.28 1/2	6.29
Jan.	6.40	6.40 1/2	6.39 1/2	6.40
Feb.	6.51	6.51 1/2	6.50 1/2	6.51
Mar.	6.62	6.62 1/2	6.61 1/2	6.62
Apr.	6.73	6.73 1/2	6.72 1/2	6.73
May	6.84	6.84 1/2	6.83 1/2	6.84
June	6.95	6.95 1/2	6.94 1/2	6.95
July	7.06	7.06 1/2	7.05 1/2	7.06
Aug.	7.17	7.17 1/2	7.16 1/2	7.17
Sept.	7.28	7.28 1/2	7.27 1/2	7.28
Oct.	7.39	7.39 1/2	7.38 1/2	7.39
Nov.	7.50	7.50 1/2	7.49 1/2	7.50
Dec.	7.61	7.61 1/2	7.60 1/2	7.61
Jan.	7.72	7.72 1/2	7.71 1/2	7.72
Feb.	7.83	7.83 1/2	7.82 1/2	7.83
Mar.	7.94	7.94 1/2	7.93 1/2	7.94
Apr.	8.05	8.05 1/2	8.04 1/2	8.05
May	8.16	8.16 1/2	8.15 1/2	8.16
June	8.27	8.27 1/2	8.26 1/2	8.27
July	8.38	8.38 1/2	8.37 1/2	8.38
Aug.	8.49	8.49 1/2	8.48 1/2	8.49
Sept.	8.60	8.60 1/2	8.59 1/2	8.60
Oct.	8.71	8.71 1/2	8.70 1/2	8.71
Nov.	8.82	8.82 1/2	8.81 1/2	8.82
Dec.	8.93	8.93 1/2	8.92 1/2	8.93
Jan.	9.04	9.04 1/2	9.03 1/2	9.04
Feb.	9.15	9.15 1/2	9.14 1/2	9.15
Mar.	9.26	9.26 1/2	9.25 1/2	9.26
Apr.	9.37	9.37 1/2	9.36 1/2	9.37
May	9.48	9.48 1/2	9.47 1/2	9.48
June	9.59	9.59 1/2	9.58 1/2	9.59
July	9.70	9.70 1/2	9.69 1/2	9.70
Aug.	9.81	9.81 1/2	9.80 1/2	9.81
Sept.	9.92	9.92 1/2	9.91 1/2	9.92
Oct.	10.03	10.03 1/2	10.02 1/2	10.03
Nov.	10.14	10.14 1/2	10.13 1/2	10.14
Dec.	10.25	10.25 1/2	10.24 1/2	10.25
Jan.	10.36	10.36 1/2	10.35 1/2	10.36
Feb.	10.47	10.47 1/2	10.46 1/2	10.47
Mar.	10.58	10.58 1/2	10.57 1/2	10.58
Apr.	10.69	10.69 1/2	10.68 1/2	10.69
May	10.80	10.80 1/2	10.79 1/2	10.80
June	10.91	10.91 1/2	10.90 1/2	10.91
July	11.02	11.02 1/2	11.01 1/2	11.02
Aug.	11.13	11.13 1/2	11.12 1/2	11.13
Sept.	11.24	11.24 1/2	11.23 1/2	11.24
Oct.	11.35	11.35 1/2	11.34 1/2	11.35
Nov.	11.46	11.46 1/2	11.45 1/2	11.46
Dec.	11.57	11.57 1/2	11.56 1/2	11.57
Jan.	12.08	12.08 1/2	12.07 1/2	12.08
Feb.	12.19	12.19 1/2	12.18 1/2	12.19
Mar.	12.30	12.30 1/2	12.29 1/2	12.30
Apr.	12.41	12.41 1/2	12.40 1/2	12.41
May	12.52	12.52 1/2	12.51 1/2	12.52
June	12.63	12.63 1/2	12.62 1/2	12.63
July	12.74	12.74 1/2	12.73 1/2	12.74
Aug.	12.85	12.85 1/2	12.84 1/2	12.85
Sept.	12.96	12.96 1/2	12.95 1/2	12.96
Oct.	13.07	13.07 1/2	13.06 1/2	13.07
Nov.	13.18	13.18 1/2	13.17 1/2	13.18
Dec.	13.29	13.29 1/2	13.28 1/2	13.29
Jan.	13.40	13.40 1/2	13.39 1/2	13.40
Feb.	13.51	13.51 1/2	13.50 1/2	13.51
Mar.	13.62	13.62 1/2	13.61 1/2	13.62
Apr.	13.73	13.73 1/2	13.72 1/2	13.73
May	13.84	13.84 1/2	13.83 1/2	13.84
June	13.95	13.95 1/2	13.94 1/2	13.95
July	14.06	14.06 1/2	14.05 1/2	14.06
Aug.	14.17	14.17 1/2	14.16 1/2	14.17
Sept.	14.28	14.28 1/2	14.27 1/2	14.28
Oct.	14.39	14.39 1/2	14.38 1/2	14.39
Nov.	14.50	14.50 1/2	14.49 1/2	14.50
Dec.	14.61	14.61 1/2	14.60 1/2	14.61
Jan.	14.72	14.72 1/2	14.71 1/2	14.72
Feb.	14.83	14.83 1/2	14.82 1/2	14.83
Mar.	14.94	14.94 1/2	14.93 1/2	14.94
Apr.	15.05	15.05 1/2	15.04 1/2	15.05
May	15.16	15.16 1/2	15.15 1/2	15.16
June	15.27	15.27 1/2	15.26 1/2	15.27
July	15.38	15.38 1/2	15.37 1/2	15.38
Aug.	15.49	15.49 1/2	15.48 1/2	15.49
Sept.	15.60	15.60 1/2	15.59 1/2	15.60
Oct.	15.71	15.71 1/2	15.70 1/2	15.71
Nov.	15.82	15.82 1/2	15.81 1/2	15.82
Dec.	15.93	15.93 1/2	15.92 1/2	15.93
Jan.	16.04	16.04 1/2	16.03 1/2	16.04
Feb.	16.15	16.15 1/2	16.14 1/2	16.15
Mar.	16.26	16.26 1/2	16.25 1/2	16.26
Apr.	16.37	16.37 1/2	16.36 1/2	16.37
May	16.48	16.48 1/2	16.47 1/2	16.48
June	16.59	16.59 1/2	16.58 1/2	16.59
July	16.70	16.70 1/2	16.69 1/2	16.70
Aug.	16.81	16.81 1/2	16.80 1/2	16.81
Sept.	16.92	16.92 1/2	16.91 1/2	16.92
Oct.	17.03	17.03 1/2	17.02 1/2	17.03
Nov.	17.14	17.14 1/2	17.13 1/2	17.14
Dec.	17.25	17.25 1/2	17.24 1/2	17.25
Jan.	17.36	17.36 1/2	17.35 1/2	17.36
Feb.	17.47	17.47 1/2	17.46 1/2	17.47
Mar.	17.58	17.58 1/2	17.57 1/2	17.58
Apr.	17.69	17.69 1/2	17.68 1/2	17.69
May	17.80	17.80 1/2	17.79 1/2	17.80
June	17.91	17.91 1/2	17.90 1/2	17.91
July	18.02	18.02 1/2	18.01 1/2	18.02
Aug.	18.13	18.13 1/2	18.12 1/2	18.13
Sept.	18.24	18.24 1/2	18.23 1/2	18.24
Oct.	18.35	18.35 1/2	18.34 1/2	18.35
Nov.	18.46	18.46 1/2	18.45 1/2	18.46
Dec.	18.57	18.57 1/2	18.56 1/2	18.57
Jan.	18.68	18.68 1/2	18.67 1/2	18.68
Feb.	18.79	18.79 1/2	18.78 1/2	18.79
Mar.	18.90	18.90 1/2	18.89 1/2	18.90
Apr.	19.01	19.01 1/2	19.00 1/2	19.01
May	19.12	19.12 1/2	19.11 1/2	19.12
June	19.23	19.23 1/2	19.22 1/2	19.23
July	19.34	19.34 1/2	19.33 1/2	19.34
Aug.	19.45	19.45 1/2	19.44 1/2	19.45
Sept.	19.56	19.56 1/2	19.55 1/2	19.56
Oct.	20.07	20.07 1/2	20.06 1/2	20.07
Nov.	20.18	20.18 1/2	20.17 1/2	20.18
Dec.	20.29	20.29 1/2	20.28 1/2	20.29
Jan.	20.40	20.40 1/2	20.39 1/2	20.40
Feb.	20.51	20.51 1/2	20.50 1/2	20.51
Mar.	20.62	20.62 1/2	20.61 1/2	20.62
Apr.	20.73	20.73 1/2	20.72 1/2	20.73
May	20.84	20.84 1/2	20.83 1/2	20.84
June	20.95	20.95 1/2		

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCE REVIEW
OF PAST WEEK

Equanimity of Money Market
Feature of Generally Trying
Conditions—Securities Display
Strength and Greater Breadth

An outstanding feature of the financial situation in the United States, at least, is the equanimity of monetary conditions, which are standing the strain of war and other unusual demands with striking strength and facility.

An extraordinary series of laws affecting business and financial conditions have been enacted by Congress. The War Finance Corporation will soon become an important factor in the money market, rendering needed assistance to corporations engaged upon war work. Large aggregate advances have had to be made by the banks of cities in connection with the carrying out of government contracts. During the manufacturing stage, large advances of this nature have been required, although the government authorities in many instances have made preliminary advances and by other means have hastened the payment of this indebtedness. This policy meets with favor because the strain upon the banks in connection with the financing of Liberty Loan subscriptions, the heavy advances called for in connection with payments made for income taxes, excess profits taxes and other taxes represent the largest total loan account of this character ever negotiated. The country is doing business upon such a high price level as to make it necessary for the banks to make larger advances to many of their regular customers than they otherwise would.

The money market situation will be further relieved when the government authorities are able to complete the payment of railroad rentals. This in itself is an immense task. Paying and refunding of several important note issues are being provided through recourse to the \$500,000,000 revolving fund provided by the Railroad Control Law. It is of benefit to the holders of railroad securities that their properties are being operated by the Government and that their directors are relieved from the necessity of raising funds in an unfavorable investment market.

All security issues of any size must now be passed upon by the Capital Issues Committee at Washington, which has rendered valuable service in restricting credit facilities in such a manner as to conserve supplies for the use of borrowers whose business is vital to the conduct of the war. Non-essential enterprises will not be financed, although it is often difficult to differentiate between what is vital and what is actually non-essential. Borrowers themselves, however, are making the distinction, and, from the class of applications made to the Washington committee, it is evident that corporation borrowers are doing what is possible to support the finances of the Government and its war activities during a critical period in the country's history.

"Of the aggregate of \$30,614,000 advanced to the railroads," says Director of Railroads McAdoo, "the \$7,514,000 was obtained from the Treasury through the revolving fund provided for in the Railroad Act and \$13,100,000 was derived from funds turned over to the Railroad Administration from their surplus funds by certain railroad corporations now under government control."

"It is expected that the money temporarily advanced to the various railroads will be returned to the Government from time to time, as the railroad corporations may be able to permit and carry out comprehensive plans for meeting their financial requirements."

"The railroad systems to which the Director-General has furnished funds, either in the way of loans or as advances in account of rentals, to April 30, 1918, are as follows:

"New York, New Haven & Hartford, \$43,984,000; New York Central, \$28,500,000; Pennsylvania, \$7,000,000; Baltimore & Ohio, \$5,000,000; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, \$3,000,000; Washash, \$1,300,000; Minneapolis & St. Louis, \$750,000; Indianapolis & Louisville, \$500,000; Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, \$400,000, and Detroit, Toledo & Ironton \$200,000."

The third Liberty Loan has been better marketed than any other loan previously offered in the United States. The moral effect of placing hundreds of thousands of dollars in the hands of small investors all over the country will be better appreciated after the excitement of this interesting campaign has subsided. The fact that the loan has been sold largely through the distribution of \$50 and \$100 bonds, which have gone into thousands of homes which never before held a United States government security will make all classes of the population take a personal interest in the Government's affairs. All this means much for a wholesome sentiment in favor of supporting the Government in a supreme effort to continue the forces which make for right living. It is gratifying that the third Liberty Loan has at once been a pronounced success financially, but that it has been so well distributed with large total sales to communities which did not respond eagerly to the previous offerings of Liberty bonds.

The organization of the War Finance Corporation, which is to have a dominant influence over the business of the United States for the period of the war, to complete this week by nomination of directors by the President. He also named the seven members of the Capital Issues Committee, which, under the new act, is to supersede the

committee which has been passing on issues of securities.

All the nominees are men of big affairs and large responsibilities and the President is said to have gone over practically the entire list of eligible men to make his selections, in the realization that the directors of the War Finance Corporation and members of the Capital Issues Committee will be clothed with great power in directing the business of the country in war times.

General satisfaction over the report of the Steel Corporation and the attitude of the directors has been reflected this week in an advance in the price of steel common, for years the bell-wether of the stock market, to a new high level on the current movement. The satisfaction that was so quickly felt in the stock market appears well grounded. March earnings, which were twice over those of January, were at the rate of \$45 on the common stock, or nearly three times the present dividend disbursement. The second quarter of this year will probably produce earnings far in excess of the first three months. All of the big steel independents, Midvale, Lackawanna and Republic, are having the same growth in earnings.

For the first time since January, the New York stock market shows evidence of broadening. Large blocks of steel are changing hands, and if reports can be credited, important brokerage houses are buying on a large scale. Wall Street takes heart from the formal statement of Mr. McAdoo that it is his hope that a good railroad financing market will soon develop now that the Liberty Loan is out of the way. Wall Street believes that a good financing market precedes or is accompanied by an improving stock market.

Although March was considered an unfavorable stock trading month with only 7,707,400 shares being traded in, April proved to be even duller, the total amounting to 7,376,000 shares. This record for April is the lowest for this month since 1914, and with one other exception is the smallest since the beginning of the present century. In Boston money on call to brokers is 5 per cent to 6 per cent, with 5 1/2 per cent fairly general. Time money is 5 1/2 per cent to 6 per cent, the top figure being shaded to best borrowers for short periods. The commercial paper market is duller than for some time past. Sales to out-of-town points are made at 6 per cent, which is the ruling figure regardless of class or date.

In New York money on call at the stock exchange rates at 3 1/2 per cent. Time money is unchanged with a light business at 6 per cent minimum.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 4.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Havana, Cuba—M. Mallo de Hernandez Valdes & Co., U. S. G.
Meridiano, Cuba—Rosenberg & Marks Rothenberg & Co., Adams.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros., Tour.
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg, of Rosenberg & Son, Lenox.
New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores, 118 Lincoln St.
New York—F. W. Reed of the John Fenton Shoe Mfg. Co., Essex.
Dane & Co., Essex.
Norfolk, Va.—M. Pincus and Charles I. Pincus, of Pincus & Janet Shoe Co., Adams.

Norfolk, Va.—J. C. Hofheimer of Hofheimer Bros., Copley-Plaza.
Plattsburg, N. Y.—F. C. McDougal of E. G. Moore & Co., Adams.
Santiago, Cuba—S. Vidal, U. S. G.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. E. Rounds, of Foot, St. Schultz & Co., Parker.
Vienfuegos, Cuba—J. Vaquez, of Rulloba & Co., Room 420, 207 Essex Street.

LEATHER BUYERS
Columbus, O.—F. W. Reed of the John Fenton Shoe Mfg. Co., Essex.
London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission, Tour.
New Orleans, La.—R. J. Martinez of Apex Shoe Co., Essex.
Quebec, Can.—M. J. Sheehy of John Ritchie Co., Inc., Essex.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

NEW OIL OUTPUT IN APRIL

FRANKLIN, Pa. — Initial oil production declined 52,648 barrels in April compared with March, although the number of wells completed in fields east of the Rockies, covered by the Oil City Derrick's monthly report, increased 260. In April 2242 new wells were completed, compared with 1932 in March. New production was 124,560 barrels, compared with 177,308 in March. The decrease was principally in Kansas and Gulf fields. Most other fields showed increases. At the close of April there were 5335 rigs up and wells drilling, an increase of 414, which indicates a summer of great activity.

PYRAMID OIL COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — The Pyramid Oil Company has bought from Rogers & Nowell of Cincinnati, O., the Clem Williams lease of 50 acres and 50 acres additional of the Pendergrass lease, adjoining the Liberty Bryant tract. The deal involved approximately \$250,000. The property is near some of the best developments in the petroleum fields of the State. There has been unusual activity in the eastern, western and southern petroleum fields in Kentucky lately and much new work is in prospect.

DRY GOODS TRADE ACTIVE

CHICAGO, Ill. — Wholesale dry goods and general merchandise sales, collections and arrival of buyers in the market for the month of April exceeded the corresponding month in 1917 by a very large percentage notwithstanding the facts that last year was a record year and weather conditions during April were unfavorable for reasonable movement of retail stocks, says the John V. Farwell Com-

ENGLAND ABANDONS
WOOL IMPORT PLAN

War Office Will Take Over All
Staple on Arrival Because
Private Dealers Have Not
Complied With Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England.—The wool section of the War Office announce that the scheme sanctioned last December for the private importation of wool from South America has now been finally abandoned. On the ground that the essential terms and conditions of the Army Council have not been complied with, they claim the right to take over all the wool purchased on arrival in this country, but state that it is not intended to depart from the policy of the December announcement in respect of purchases which may already have been made expressly and solely for shipment to the United Kingdom. In what way the Army Council's conditions have been violated can only be guessed at, but the idea would seem to be that wool has been bought for some purpose other than shipment to the United Kingdom.

Some further information on the subject is contained in a circular issued by Messrs. Ronald and Roger, the well-known Liverpool wool brokers. They state that in March there were no arrivals of South American wool or sheepskins in Liverpool, but that about 700 bales were discharged in London. These represent about a third of the purchases reported to have been made in the River Plate by a syndicate of British combers and spinners, and sanctioned by the War Office. They have, however, been taken over by the Army Contracts department, which has allowed the buyers a commission on cost price, and the remaining two-thirds still lying in Buenos Aires are said to have been requisitioned in advance on the same terms, the authorities assuming responsibility for shipment hither. Messrs. Ronald and Roger add: "While the syndicate is thus relieved of anxiety as to tonnage, it is tantalizing to learn that no further operations are to be permitted, at any rate for the present, although it is evident that wool is wanted, and, as has been remarked before, the question of price is of secondary importance compared with the need for securing supplies. The vacillating policy thus exemplified afresh, constitutes indeed one of the chief drawbacks incidental to government control, and is so discouraging to commercial enterprise as to be even more detrimental to the interests of this country than might be a consistently opposite course."

The price of the 1918 British (including Irish) wool clip has been fixed at 60 per cent above the average price ruling in June and July, 1914. This represents an advance of 6-2-3 per cent on last year's price, which was 50 per cent above the average of 1914. The War Office state that this decision has been reached after due consideration of the recommendations made to the Army Council by a number of agricultural bodies, and after consultation with the Board of Agriculture for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The schedule of prices for each grade of wool will be drawn up by the Central Advisory Committee for British Wool, in conformity with the increase indicated. It is pointed out that the schedule of prices when published, will indicate the maximum prices, and that the actual price received by each farmer will, of course, depend on the quality and condition of his particular clip of wool.

The proposed levy scheme for the compensation of workers in the wool textile trade, whose earnings are reduced by the shortage of supplies is not yet officially in existence, although payments to workers have already been made. The scheme was considered this week, by the Board of Control, together with the report of the deputation appointed to wait on the Director of Raw Materials, Sir Arthur Goldfinch, concerning it. After prolonged discussion, the board resolved to approve, in fundamentals, the setting up of a fund for meeting the problem of unemployment and under-employment, and recorded its recognition that it was imperative that an agreed scheme should be presented at the earliest possible moment. The matter was then referred back to the Levy Committee for further consideration, with an instruction that the committee should increase its number by adding representatives from all sections of the industry concerned not at present represented. The committee will continue its deliberations with a view to reporting to the next meeting of the board, which will be held on May 7.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	915	930
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	96
Illinois Pipe Line	185	190
Indiana Pipe Line	94	98
Midwest Refining	94	98
Ohio Oil	324	328
Prairie Oil & Gas	475	485
Prairie Pipe	263	265
South Penn. Oil	270	280
Standard Oil (Cal.)	217	221
Standard Oil (Ind.)	620	630
Standard Oil (Ky.)	315	325
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	540	547
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	263	267
Union Tank Line	94	96

SHIPS FROM GREAT LAKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SARNIA, Ont.—Taking over of the Port Huron dry docks of the Reid Wrecking Company of this city by the Foundation Company of New York, has been followed by the announcement that work will be begun at once on the construction of several 250-foot slips for the French Government.

MARKET OPINIONS

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: The last week's developments on the battle front in France and Flanders have done much to restore confidence and optimism in financial quarters. It is hoped that the tide has turned in favor of the Allies, but there is, notwithstanding, a disposition to await further German efforts before taking too much for granted. The bolder ones, however, believing that Germany is beaten on the western front, have been, within the past two or three days, buyers of securities, but there has been, as yet, no great public participation. This will not come until, as stated above, it is more definitely established that Germany has again been defeated in her efforts to obtain a military decision; when this becomes clear to all, however, there will be a buying power released which will, in our opinion, be amazing in quantity.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The month just passed, together with the two months immediately preceding, forms one of the longest, if not the longest, periods of dullness and inactivity since the reopening of the stock exchange in December, 1914—a period, in short, most unsatisfactory for the average trader in securities. A fitting commentary on the character of the market may be found in the fact that, at the close of April, the average price of 20 railroad stocks was 1.30 points lower, the average of 20 industrial stocks .79 points higher, and the average of 20 copper stocks .08 points lower than at the end of March. Nothing induces public interest like activity, and, conversely, nothing is calculated to slacken public interest any more than the inactivity of the last few months. Under normal conditions, a minimum of trading and of price movements coming at the end of a long decline such as was experienced during 1917, would be generally interpreted as denoting accumulation for the next broad advance. It may prove so in the present case, in the long run, but at the same time it is perfectly apparent that present conditions are anything but normal. Some time, of course, the market will break away from its present state of equilibrium for a decisive move, one way or the other. But when that will occur seems to be simply a matter of conjecture. Prophecy is difficult when applied to a market so closely interwoven with a war which, so far, has confounded the most expert of prophets.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: The war news is more favorable and the third Liberty Loan just closed has been a success. Here are two factors encouraging to commercial enterprise for securities. There are a number of other important developments of late for optimism toward the market, namely: Passage of railroad bill with \$90,614,000 thus far advanced by the Government to railroads in loans or rentals; enactment of War Finance Bill which will create credit and inflation; reduction in bankers' loans, showing a liquidated and sold-out market; prospective adjournment of Congress in next 60 days, which removes any revision upward in taxes for immediate future; big steel earnings for first quarter despite of handicap from car and fuel shortage, with United States Steel in March earning at rate of \$45 a share per annum on common stock; record-breaking orders for cars and locomotives placed by Government, assuring continued big business and profits for such companies as Baldwin, American Car & Foundry and American Locomotive; big crops in prospect, Herbert C. Hoover predicting 800,000,000 to 900,000,000 in wheat crop this year.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Now that the ravages made in bank balances by tax payments and Liberty Loan subscriptions are soon to be repaired as business profits flow in generously, investment buying of industrial shares is likely to become increasingly evident. There really seems to be no justification for timidity on the part of capital while industrial prosperity is so strikingly in evidence as at present. If the promise of good crops and a maximum volume of business at fair profits for an indefinite period, regardless of military operations, does not ultimately move the stock market into activity, the failure will be due to a lack of confidence on the part of the American public which is quite foreign to its normal sentiment.

REAL ESTATE

The Winchester Savings Bank has taken title to the three-story swell-front brick dwelling, situated at 445 Marlboro Street, Back Bay, valued by the assessors at \$19,600. Of this amount \$7400 applies on the 2121 square feet of land. Florence C. Clapp conveyed the deed. Minnie A. Morrison et al have sold

the mercantile property, located at 1 to 4 Fulton Place, just off Fulton Street, in the North End district. It consists of a large 4 1/2-story brick mercantile building covering 2445 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$24,500 and \$18,500 is carried on the land.

An important transaction has been closed in Brighton, whereby Isabel M. Carter et al sold to the Priscilla Cleaning Company, the large brick and frame laundry buildings at 265 to 275 Cambridge Street. The property carries an assessment of some \$25,500 and includes \$10,500 on about \$5,000 square feet of land.

Another small sale has been made by Phares E. Dukeshire and wife, to Michael Demarillac, buyer of the frame dwelling at 15 Harvard Avenue, together with 2692 square feet of land. The taxed valuation of this parcel is \$4900, including \$2400 on the land.

DORCHESTER PROPERTY SALES
Title to the frame dwelling at 632 Morton Street, Dorchester, has been sold by Max Cooper and wife to Celia Weinstein. The assessors value is \$6400 with \$800 of the amount on the 3794 square feet of land.

A frame dwelling has been sold by John J. Boland and wife to Julia R. Kolosky et al. It is situated at 44 Juliette Street, and carries a total assessment of \$5900. Of this amount \$900 applies on the 3657 square feet of land.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of Daniel J. Hurley's property at 280 Neponset Avenue. It consists of a frame dwelling and 3800 square feet of land. This estate is assessed on a valuation of \$4500, which includes \$1000 on the ground. Katherine G. Ballou is the new owner.

BROOKLINE ESTATE SOLD

Marion H. F. Andrews has purchased from F. R. Basley et al, trustees, the brick dwelling house at 103 Clinton Road, Brookline, together with garage and 10,000 square feet of land. The building, being new, is not yet assessed, but the whole property is valued at \$25,000. Henderson & Ross were the brokers.

PROPERTY SOLD IN THE NEWTONS

Charles L. Hartshorne has sold to Edward H. Keach the 2-family frame house and lot of land containing 11,700 square feet of land, situated at 41 Gay Street, Newtonville. The total assessed valuation is \$7500.

Another property sold is situated at 61 Blymouth Road, Newton Highlands, corner of Woodward Street. There is a new frame dwelling and 7947 square feet of land, all valued at \$7500. George L. Call conveyed to Ralph S. Fickett. Alvord Brothers were the brokers in these sales.

FARM SALES

The sale is reported of the Chapman farm in Acton on the road leading to Stow village, comprising 21 1/2 acres of land, eight acres being choice tillage. There is an old-fashioned farmhouse with modern improvements, also large barn and poultry house. The purchaser was Charles I. Fowler of Alberta, Canada.

Charles E. Gale has sold his farm on Meadow Street, Spencer, comprising 42 acres of land, including a large orchard. There is a 10-room farm house, also a large barn and extensive poultry plant. The purchaser was Walter F. Storm.

Mary Mulcahy has sold her farm on Bigelow Street, Marlboro, consisting of 27 acres of land, about half of which is tillage. There is an 8-room farmhouse with improvements, also large barn and garage. The purchaser was George Day. These sales were made through the offices of the Edward T. Harrington Company.

FAMOUS OLD LANDMARK SOLD

The celebrated Colonel Prescott farm in Pepperell, known as "The Gore," which was conveyed to Colonel Prescott of revolutionary fame by grant from George IV over 200 years ago, and has been in the Prescott family more than seven generations, has been sold. It comprises between 250 and 300 acres of land with imposing colonial buildings, modernized farm house, studio building and many other outbuildings. The advertised price was \$35,000. The buyer is Harry K. White of this city who has taken title. It was sold through the Chapin farm agency.

IMPORTANT SALE IN WESTON

The George S. Perry estate on Central Avenue and Cherry Street, Weston, has been purchased by F. B. Sears Jr., and deeds have gone on record at East Cambridge. The farm comprises 68 acres of land, adjoining and opposite the properties of Mrs. Francis Sears, Horace S. Sears and Robert Winsor, with barns, cottage, outbuildings and a colonial homestead, erected by the Perry ancestors in 1812. Poole & Bigelow were the brokers in this sale.

ST. PAUL ROAD'S
YEAR'S STATEMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

	1917	1918
Operating revenue	\$112,739,282	\$119,409,684
Operating expense	\$6,195,344	\$7,765,051
Net revenue	\$106,543,938	\$111,644,633
Taxes	4,517,212	5,490,119
Operating income	\$102,026,726	\$106,154,514
Other income	1,819,352	2,800,284
Gross income	\$103,846,078	\$108,954,798
Int. rent, etc.	19,376,748	18,096,532
Surplus	\$84,469,330	\$90,858,266
Dividends	8,109,294	8,109,294
Com. dividends	5,283,279	5,870,300
Surplus	\$71,076,757	\$76,878,672

*Equal to \$2.85 a share on \$115,845,500 preferred stock outstanding.
†Deficit.

The report contains a notice to stockholders from Chairman Earling that the board hopes to present at the stockholders' meeting, May 18, the form of agreement for operation and compensation under federal control. If negotiations have not by that time proceeded far enough to allow the board to submit terms, stockholders will be asked to decide whether they will authorize the board to conclude an agreement by majority vote or direct it to resort to legal remedies provided in the railroad act for obtaining just compensation.

The report states that electrification between Othello and Seattle and Tacoma, 217 miles, was begun in March, 1917, and has made such progress that it now seems probable the entire work will be completed by July 1, 1919.

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Arrivals at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning with fresh groundfish are as follows: The schooner Arabia landed 105,000 pounds of fresh fish, mostly haddock; schooner Olivia Sears brought in only 3000 pounds of cod, and the Anna landed here with 11,400 pounds of cod. The schooner Edith H. Cooney landed 240 barrels of large fresh herring and the Stella 125 barrels. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$7.66@8.33, market cod \$4.80@5, haddock \$5, steck pollock \$5.80@6.40 and steak cusk \$4.60.

The receipts of fresh fish for the week ending May 2, 1918 and 1917 are as follows: 1918 there were 63 arrivals with a total of 3,720,750 and for 1917, 44 arrivals with 1,784,625. Fresh groundfish arrivals at the fish pier since Jan. 1, 1918 are 758 arrivals bringing in 40,495,175 pounds and for 1917, 787 arrivals landing only 30,349,505 pounds.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The boats landed 2000 barrels of large fresh herring today. Friday's sales were: \$4@5 a barrel, but mostly \$4. There is much buying of herring this morning for salting. Gill netters arrived this morning with 50,000 pounds of fresh ground fish, mostly cod.

The British schooner Natoma from St. Jacques, Newfoundland, arrived at the fish pier this morning with 250,000 pounds of salt cod and 260 barrels of herring. The schooner Swan from Tiverton, Nova Scotia, arrived with 100,000 pounds of salt cod. The schooner Herbert Loring from Maine arrived with 44,800 pounds of cured fish and the Flora Temple also landed 44,800 pounds of cured fish.

PIERCE OIL'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The Pierce Oil Corporation's surplus after charges and federal taxes of \$1,609,419 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, was equal to \$2.30 a share, compared with \$3.50 earned in 1916. The combined income account of the corporation and subsidiaries for 1917 shows these changes:

	1917	1916
Total inc.	\$4,108,043	\$4,645,784
Int. etc.	1,370,400	2,283,754
Deprec.	323,445	\$42,141
Federal tax	195,709	141,478
Surplus	1,609,489	\$41,559

*Decrease.

MISSOURI PACIFIC
ROAD'S RECOVERY

Few Other Examples in United States Railroad History of Direct Change for Better in Earnings—Receivership a Benefit

BOSTON, Mass.—The railroad history of the United States offers few more striking examples of a right-about-face in earnings than that presented by the reorganized Missouri Pacific road.

Burdened with a funded debt out of all proportion to its stock capitalization, the company struggled on for a number of years, reporting a small balance earned for its stock in good years, and a big deficit in unfavorable years, only to finally succumb to receivership in 1915. The reorganization which followed was accomplished in a short time. In brief, it united the old Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern roads into one operating unit, provided about \$41,400,000 of cash, and reduced the funded debt about \$60,000,000, with a corresponding annual reduction in interest charges of about \$3,500,000. Part of the improved showing now being made is due to the better financial condition of the company, but a much larger part is due to the splendid increase in gross and to the operating efficiency of the management.

Below are figures of the results of operation for the seven months ending Dec. 31, 1917, the term of the reorganized company, and for the 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1917, and 1916:

	7 mos. ended Dec. 31, 1917	12 mos. ended Dec. 31, 1917	12 mos. ended Dec. 31, 1916
Operating revenue	\$47,192,409	\$78,320,312	\$69,372,832
Operating expense	31,711,040	52,348,038	51,342,397
Net operating income	15,481,369	25,972,274	18,030,435
Taxes	2,772,058	4,243,312	3,103,732
Op. inc.	12,709,311	21,728,962	14,926,703
Gross inc.	13,612,532	22,999,877	14,970,525
Fixed chgs.	6,994,341	13,324,774	10,011,518
Surplus	6,618,191	9,675,103	5,000,000
% on pref. pd.	9.21	12.48	1.32
% on prem. chgs.	5.46	6.48	

In the case of most American railroads, the 1916 period was the best in recent years. It is natural, therefore, that that year should register a big increase, both in gross earnings and surplus after charges of the Missouri Pacific Company. But gross and net continued to increase during 1917, in the case of Missouri Pacific.

The 1917 gross was more than \$8,000,000 larger than that of 1916, and \$19,000,000 larger than that of 1915. The 1917 net operating income was \$5,000,000 larger than that of 1916, and \$7,500,000 greater than in 1915. It is in the surplus after charges, however, that the greatest improvement has taken place, and there the reduction in interest accomplished by the reorganization plays an important part. The surplus in 1917 was more than \$8,000,000 greater than in 1916, and \$10,000,000 greater than in 1915.

The seven months' report shows that in the latter part of the year, relatively better results were obtained than in the full twelve months. The 1917 surplus was equivalent to 12.48 per cent on the \$71,800,100 of 5 per cent preferred stock,

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TECH TRACK TEAM
TO MEET CORNELL

Twenty-Three Members of the M. I. T. Squad Journey to Ithaca With Coach Kanaly, for Dual Competition Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Twenty-three members of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology track team, including Coach F. M. Kanaly and Dr. Johnson, the trainer, left Boston Friday for Ithaca, N. Y., where they are scheduled to oppose the Cornell University team in a dual meet today.

Indications point to close races in every event, according to Coach Kanaly, who freely expects his charges to continue the very fine showing which they have made so far this spring. Technology has one of the best teams that has ever represented the institute, and following its victory in the two-mile relay at the Penn relay championships, the men are eagerly awaiting the opportunity of annexing another win.

Cornell, though considerably weakened by the withdrawing from competition of several of its stars who carried the Red and White through to victory in the last eastern intercollegiate meet, can with certainty be depended upon to offer strong opposition to any team. Followers of the sport predict that the Technology men will excel in the middle-distance runs, while Cornell will come to the front with great strength in the hurdles and weight events.

The quarter-mile race will find M. I. T. represented by Garvin Bowden, who though he did not run up to the form expected of him in the recent Penn games, has been rounding into shape in the past few days, much to Coach Kanaly's satisfaction. Coach Kanaly looks upon him as a sure point winner in the 440 and the 880-yard runs, and states that he may decide to work him in both events.

George McCarten, who surprised everybody by defeating with comparative ease the anchor man of the Chicago team, the favorite in the Penn carnival in the half-mile event, is practically conceded the victory in that race. McCarten won that run in the New England Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association meet last year, and has been doing splendid work ever since.

H. A. Herzog, captain of the team, will be seen in the mile event, and can be depended upon to keep the institute well to the fore throughout that race. Herzog's work will be closely watched, for he gave such a splendid performance at Philadelphia. George Halfacre, winner of the two-mile run in the New England intercollegiate a year ago, will be seen in that event today, and it is predicted that he will give all of the competitors plenty of opposition throughout.

In the dashes, the institute is to be represented by Theodore Bossert and J. H. Orman, both of whom have been improving steadily of late. Bossert covered the 100-yard distance in 10.1-5s. in the spring meet and made as comparatively good time in the 220-yard distance. Orman has developed rapidly under the direction of the coach and is now pushing Bossert hard in each event.

J. W. Kellar is counted on for points in the discus throw. He has made a very consistent showing in practice recently, and was the winner of second place in the intercollegiate in 1917. H. C. Pierce is scheduled to take points in the high jump, and the Cornell man who opposes him will find that he has a worthy opponent. He was also a point getter in the intercollegiate and is capable of doing better than 5 ft. 6 in.

The other athletes completing the party on the trip include P. D. Ash, O. L. Barnes, E. M. Brickett, J. E. Buckley, H. R. Dorr, H. P. Junod, W. K. McMahon, O. A. Mills, C. A. Newton, P. Scott, M. F. Sheldon, C. E. Westland and Manager C. W. Drew, who will also compete in the discus throw.

TUFTS NINE DEFEATS
DARTMOUTH, 6 TO 3

MEDFORD, Mass.—Tufts College won its sixth consecutive game Friday, defeating Dartmouth College, 6 to 3, at Medford. John Ross, pitching for Dartmouth, lost control in the sixth inning, and before the Brown and Blue was retired, four runs had been scored and the Dartmouth College lead erased. From that time on the Green batters were subdued by O'Marra, the star left-handed pitcher of Tufts. He allowed seven hits, but his control was excellent, not a base on balls being issued. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E

Tufts.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—11 4

Dartmouth.....0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—7 7

Batteries—O'Marra and Callahan; Ross and F. Ross.

CLEVELAND AFTER THOMAS

Service of the United Press Association

CLEVELAND, O.—A deal is on here by which the Cleveland Americans are trying to get Catcher C. H. Thomas from the Philadelphia Athletics. Manager Connie Mack has been asked, it was learned today, for terms on Thomas, who is now a holdout. He is one of the players Mack got in his deals this winter with the Boston Red Sox.

BILLIARD PLAY
IS CONCLUDED

New England Amateur Class A
18.2 Balkline Championship
Tournament a Marked Success

NEW ENGLAND CLASS A AMATEUR
BILLIARD STANDING

T. H. Clarkson	Won	Lost	H. R.	P. C.
Harrison Parker	4	1	36	800
N. S. Kelly	3	2	57	600
P. A. Frizell	2	3	43	400
M. W. Parker	1	4	47	200
W. A. Paige	0	5	47	000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With the playing of the final game in the Class A 18.2 amateur balkline billiard championship tournament at the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, Friday evening, the New England season of 1918 was brought to a successful close and it is predicted by those who are in close touch with this class of competition that next year will find even greater interest being taken in the Class A, Class B and Class C championships of the tournament.

It is the first time that championship tournaments have been held in this section of the country for these three titles. The Class A championship has been won by T. H. Clarkson, who went through the tournament which ended last night, without a single defeat being charged up against him. He also took part in the National Class A championship at Detroit; but did not show up very strongly there.

H. S. Horne was the winner of the Class B championship in which eight players took part. The winner won six of the seven games played and L. H. Haskell and W. A. Crocker finished in a tie for second place, and when it was played off Haskell won, giving him second place and Crocker third.

The Class C championship title was won by R. W. Stratton from a field of seven opponents, the champion winning all of his games. Thomas Barry finished second with only one defeat, that at the hands of Stratton. Frank Burnham was third with five victories and two defeats.

Friday's match in the Class A tournament was won by N. S. Kelly, who defeated F. A. Frizell, 300 to 286.

This victory gives Kelly third place in the championship standing.

The results of the matches in the three classes follow:

CLASS A

Clarkson.....300 Harrison Parker.....252

Clarkson.....300 M. W. Parker.....141

Clarkson.....300 Paige.....163

Clarkson.....300 Frizell.....172

Harrison Parker.....300 Kelly.....150

Harrison Parker.....300 Vose.....180

Harrison Parker.....300 Frizell.....173

Harrison Parker.....300 M. W. Parker.....1294

Harrison Parker.....300 Paige.....296

Kelly.....300 Paige.....230

Kelly.....300 M. W. Parker.....265

Kelly.....300 Frizell.....236

Frizell.....300 Paige.....165

Frizell.....300 M. W. Parker.....274

Frizell.....300 Paige.....138

M. W. Parker.....300 Paige.....138

CLASS B

Horne.....200 Cavanaugh.....109

Horne.....200 Cahill.....103

Horne.....200 Maher.....102

Horne.....200 Davis.....143

Horne.....200 Vose.....140

Horne.....200 Haskell.....137

Horne.....200 Haskell.....124

Haskell.....200 Crocker.....137

Haskell.....200 Vose.....83

Haskell.....200 Davis.....149

Haskell.....200 Maher.....136

Haskell.....200 Cavanaugh.....175

Cahill.....200 Haskell.....184

Crocker.....200 Davis.....94

Crocker.....200 Vose.....139

Crocker.....200 Maher.....158

Crocker.....200 Cavanaugh.....158

Cahill.....200 Maher.....157

Cahill.....200 Crocker.....112

Cahill.....200 Vose.....119

Cavanaugh.....200 Cahill.....195

Cavanaugh.....200 Vose.....145

Cavanaugh.....200 Davis.....145

Maher.....200 Cavanaugh.....183

Maher.....200 Davis.....160

Maher.....200 Vose.....108

Maher.....200 Vose.....153

Davis.....200 Cahill.....156

CLASS C

Stratton.....150 Barry.....142

Stratton.....150 Burnham.....123

Stratton.....150 Dayton.....53

Stratton.....150 Hill.....98

Stratton.....150 Lyons.....89

Stratton.....150 McCarthy.....77

Stratton.....150 Seward.....86

Barry.....150 Burnham.....130

Barry.....150 Dayton.....61

Barry.....150 Hill.....84

Barry.....150 Lyons.....101

Barry.....150 McCarthy.....113

Barry.....150 Seward.....77

Burnham.....150 Dayton.....88

Burnham.....150 Hill.....111

Burnham.....150 Lyons.....130

Burnham.....150 McCarthy.....103

Burnham.....150 Seward.....86

Lyons.....150 Dayton.....75

Lyons.....150 Hill.....111

Lyons.....150 McCarthy.....122

Seward.....150 Dayton.....115

Seward.....150 Hill.....149

Seward.....150 McCarthy.....132

Dayton.....150 Hill.....126

Dayton.....150 McCarthy.....143

McCarthy.....150 Lyons.....143

Hill.....150 McCarthy.....142

Forfeited.

CHAPMAN ENTERS SERVICE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Deciding not to wait for his draft call, Ray Chapman, star shortstop for the Cleveland American League Baseball Club, has enlisted in the naval reserves. He was placed in class I, and was to have been called in the next quota from his district.

LEHIGH AT ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Annapolis Academy track team will have its first competition of the season here this afternoon with the Lehigh varsity as opponents.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

CHATTANOOGA 10, Little Rock 3.

Memphis 5, Nashville 6.

Atlanta 4, Mobile 3.

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

	G	B	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Smith, 3b	14	54	5	23	1	1	1	1	1	425	14	22	7	1,000
Wilson, c	6	12	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	232	13	2	7	1,000
Hughes, p	2	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	233	6	1	1	1,000
Covington, 3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	232	98	1	1	1,000
Kelly, 4	7	19	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	300	2	1	1	1,000
Bailey, 4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	250	2	1	1	1,000
Wickham, r.f.	10	37	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	242	21	1	1	1,000
Nehf, p	5	13	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	230	18	1	1	1,000
Massey, 1f	14	62	5	14	1	1	1	1	1	225	20	2	1	1,000
Powell, c	12	42	5	8	1	1	1	1	1	190	21	2	2	1,000
Herzog, ss	18	48	7	9	3	2	2	2	2	187	31	3	5	1,000
Konetchy, 1b	14	54	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	166	14	1	2	1,000
Hearn, p	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	166	1	6	1	1,000
Hawkins, ss	20	12	4	5	2	1	1	1	1	125	22	40	3	1,000
Conway, 2b	7	16	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	115	5	6	4	1,000
Strunk, c	19	4	9	19	1	1	1	1	1	112	13	12	1	1,000
Henry, c	12	29	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	108	38	14	1	1,000
Regh, r.f.	5	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	106	10	1	1	1,000
Crum, p	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	2	1	1	1,000
Whitman, p	3	2	4	6	3	1	1	1	1	100	11	6	2	1,000
Tragesser, 4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	2	1	1	1,000
Totals	14	459	43	99	11	6	15	6	1	215	356	184	27	349

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

	G	B	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Jones, p	1	2		1					500		2			1,000
Ruth, p	6	12	3	5	2	1	1		416	5	14	1		1,000
Hopner, r.f.	16	53	11	21	1	1	5	8	396	20	2			1,000
Strunk, c	19	4	9	19	1	1	1	1	362	38	2			1,000
Shean, 2b	16	58	8	17	7	1	1	1	314	34	42	3		1,000
McInnis, 3b	16	59	7	18	4		2		305	27	27			1,000
Scott, s.s.	16	57	7	12	3	4	1	1	210	38	41	3		1,000
Whitman, 1f	9	3	1	4	6	1	3	1	192	11	2	3		1,000
Schlang, c	10	29	6	5	2		1	1	172	18	1	2		1,000
Hoblitzel, 1b	16	55	3	6	4	3	1	1	109	168	12	1		1,000
Mays, p	4	10		1	1				100	2	16	1		1,000
Leonard, p	4	10		1					100	1	6	2		1,000
Agnew, c	16	52	5	5	2		1	1	98	35	1			1,000
Bush, p	4	13		1	1	1	1	1	976	3	14			1,000
Thomas, 4	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	100	2	1			1,000
Totals	16	490	63	118	27	23	22	3	240	433	217	16		376

PITCHER RUDOLPH
REMAINS A HOLDOUT

BOSTON, Mass.—At a conference Friday between Richard Rudolph, holdout pitcher of the Boston National League Baseball Club, President P. T. Stallings, at Braves Field, it was definitely decided that, as the veteran pitcher would not agree to the terms offered by the Boston club, he would not pitch for any other team in organized ball as the Braves management will not consider his offer to purchase his release for \$10,000.

Rudolph asks the club to give him a contract calling for a salary of \$6500, and refuses to accept the \$5000 terms which Haughton offered him, with a bonus of \$1500 if he wins 15 games. He believes that he should be traded or sold by Stallings. President Haughton stated that he was after players, rather than money, or he might consider an offer for Rudolph. The game between the Braves and the Providence club, scheduled for tomorrow, has been canceled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost Pts. won 1917

New York.....13 1 929 667

Chicago.....9 3 750 562

Philadelphia.....8 6 571 455

Cincinnati.....7 8 523 474

Pittsburgh.....5 6 455 389

St. Louis.....5 9 357 600

Brooklyn.....4 10 286 300

Boston.....3 12 214 556

RESULTS FRIDAY

New York 9, Boston 1.

Chicago 9, Cincinnati 2.

Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 2.

St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 2.

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

IMPRESSIONISM IN DEBUSSY'S WORK

How Music Should Be Contrived for Open-Air Performance—Traditions of France Upheld

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Debussy was an idealist, one of those who are the cause of "uneasy dreams for the Pharaoh of civilization." Unlike many composers of the present day, he did not "crush his genius into his cleverness" and become, to use the words of a fine Irish essayist, a "thought-artisan," whose function is reduced to flinging "hot pennies to the rabble" or "ministering intellectual interests in all kinds of ingenious ways to an unbelieving public." His dreams were not for the peddler of the market place. A great painter of dreams, Claude Debussy has been described as a classic impressionist—an impressionist that is refined, harmonious and serene, "that moves along in musical pictures, each of which corresponds to a subtle and fleeting moment . . . without troubling itself with what may come after" free from care, and full of the enjoyment of the moment. His delicate moderation was a protest against the overstrained metaphor, the excess and sensationalism, that have ravaged the art which Mozart said, "even in the most terrible situations, ought never to offend the ear; (music) should charm it even there; and, in short, always remain music."

The idealist in Debussy could not resist even the possibilities evoked by the sound of a military band playing in a Paris square. "Why, after all," he asked in *La Revue Blanche*, June 1, 1901, "should the enlivenment of our squares and promenades remain the sole monopoly of our regimental bands? It pleases me to imagine some unthought-of fête more in harmony with their surroundings." After remarking that a military band among trees makes a noise like an imperfect phonograph, he went on to say: "Amidst foliage there should be a large orchestra assisted by the human voice. (No! I thank you, not any choral societies!) I foresee the possibility of orchestral music specially adapted for the open air, all of broad outline, of daring vocal and instrumental effects, which would reveal in the free air and soar gayly over the summits of the trees. Such and such a harmonic succession every might sound abnormal in a close concert hall would be estimated at its right value out of doors; perhaps one might even find means to do away with those little hobbles connected with too exact an idea of form and tonality which are such tiresome hindrances to the progress of music. The art might gain new life and learn a fine lesson of freedom from the budding leaves; whatever it might lose of minute charm would surely be gained in amplitude."

It must be understood that it is not a question of striving for big, far extended effects; neither is it a matter for tiring the echoes by making them repeat an unreasonable amount of sounds—but rather to profit by the prolongation of the unsubstantial harmonies. Then there would be a mysterious collaboration of the air, the motion of the leaves and the fragrance of the flowers with the music. And by being intimately united with these elements, music would seem to be a component part of each and all. Then, at last, one might decidedly determine that music and poetry are the only two arts that extend themselves in space. I may be mistaken, but it seems to me that in this idea there is something to exercise the thoughts of future generations. But I am afraid that for us, poor contemporaries, music will continue to smell rather close."

The main stream of the modern musical movement in France divides into two currents; one of which may be traced more or less directly to the Belgian César Franck, the other to Claude Debussy. One of the most complete exponents of the French musical spirit Debussy is, in the words of Romain Rolland, a reaction of French genius against foreign art, and especially against Wagnerian art, and it is scarcely necessary to point out that a wide difference separates true nationalism and the popular patriotism which, as somebody says, the more publicly it is proclaimed the less one is inclined to treat it with honor.

Few had a clearer perception than Debussy that to find himself the artist must obey the law of individual freedom. Only he who is true to himself can confer true glory upon the patria. Debussy held that by neglect of their tradition, French musicians had been faithless to themselves. In a recent article in the *Intransigent*, entitled "Finally Alone!" he wrote:

"We know that music will soon take up again her magnificent consoling task interrupted by this war. We think even that she will come out of this fire-ordeal purer, stronger and brighter. The fortune of our arms must have its immediate echo in the next chapter of our history of art. We must finally understand that victory brings a necessary liberation to the French musical conscience."

"For many a year I continually preached that for a century and a half we have been faithless to the musical tradition of our race. It is true that people have often mystified the public by offering as pure French traditions any tendency in fashion that could claim no right to this beautiful title. . . . In fact, since Rameau, we have had no more a purely French tradition. With him broke Ariadne's thread that led us into the labyrinth of the past. We have since stopped cultivating our garden, and welcomed, on the contrary, the traveling merchants of the whole world. We re-

spectfully listened to their idle talk, and bought their cheap stuff. We felt ashamed of our most precious qualities as soon as they contrived to smile at them. We offered excuses to the universe to justify our liking of buoyant clarity, and raised anthem to profundity. We adopted writing processes that are most contrary to our spirit, excesses of language by no means compatible with our thought. We tolerated the overcharges of orchestra, the torture of forms, the uncouth luxury, and the shrill colors."

"We have got to conquer a whole intellectual province. That is why, at the moment that destiny turns the page, music must be patient and meditative before she breaks the moving silence that will follow the explosion of the last shell."

The composer of "*Pelléas et Mélisande*" and "*L'Après-Midi d'un Faune*" was a great musical patriot, and these wonderful flowers of French art are perfect examples of the clarity, brevity, and vividness, the sense of order, measure, and proportion, the sensibility and precision of form, the qualities, in a word, which make Debussy and his contemporaries the true successors of the clavicemblists of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. On them there fell the mantle of Charbonnières, Couperin, Daquin and Rameau."

It has been claimed that the historical importance of "*Pelléas et Mélisande*" is greater than its artistic value. That history must itself decide. But Romain Rolland says anyone who lives in foreign lands and is curious to know what France is like and understand her genius, let him study "*Pelléas et Mélisande*," where "it is only the trembling of the melodic line, or the orchestration which, like a shadow passing before the eyes, tells us of the drama that is being played."

Whatever may be said of Debussy, disdainful of noise and self-advertisement, he gave of his best to those who hunger after what is true and beautiful in art.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—A new series of concerts, organized by the Sunday Musical Union, has been started at Queen's Hall. The Sunday afternoon program is being repeated at an evening concert, which begins at 7 o'clock p. m., and closes at 8:40. Sir Henry Wood and the New Queen's Hall Orchestra are contributing the orchestral part of the music, and at the first concert the soloists were Miss Carmen Hill, who sang Caccini's "*Amarilli, mea bella*," and an aria from "*Mignon*," and Mr. Arthur de Greef, who played Grieg's piano concerto in A minor. Mr. Robert Newman is the manager. It will be remembered that the Sunday Musical Union gave concerts at Queen's Hall from 1912 to 1916.

Mr. Pedro Morales has given an interesting orchestral concert of modern Spanish music in Wigmore Hall. He was assisted by Lady Churston, who sang some songs in Spanish and English. Miss Marjory Haywood and Mr. Williams Murdoch. Mr. Morales stated in a prologue to his program that "the so-called Spanish school has more blossom than fruit to offer," but perhaps, even remembering the strong influence of France, that is a too modest claim for the country which has produced Albeniz, Granados, de Falla, Turina, whose "*La Procession du Rocio*" figured on the program, Pedrell, Morera, Villarr, Guirida, Nin, Usandizaga, and many others.

For what a local paper describes as the paltry sum of £100, the most perfect set extant of Barnard's selected church music has been sold by the cathedral authorities to Christ Church, Oxford. The *Daily Telegraph* states that in its complete form the famous collection of services and anthems was printed in 1641, and embraced the best of the church music in use in England up to within a few years of the Commonwealth; and a century or so ago no perfect copy of the work was known to exist, the least mutilated set being that—consisting of eight vocal parts—then in Hereford Cathedral. In 1862, the Sacred Harmonic Society acquired by purchase another set containing all eight voice parts, including the two missing from the Hereford collection. The volumes contain works by Tallis, Bird, Gibbons, Giles, Farrant, Christopher Tyne, and other rare musical treasures. It is understood that an effort will be made to repurchase the work and restore it to the cathedral library.

Musical anniversaries have, as a rule, little more than a local interest, but it may be noticed that the Edinburgh Royal Choral Union has just celebrated its diamond jubilee. In addition to its concert activities, the society has for over 50 years conducted classes for the study of sight reading and the theory of music—an excellent educational work. Another recent anniversary is that of the Halifax (Yorkshire) Choral Society. At a centenary concert, the recently appointed conductor, Mr. Charles H. Moody, organist of Ripon Cathedral, directed a performance of Elgar's "*Spirit of England*" and Mendelssohn's One Hundred and Fourteenth Psalm and "*The Hymn of Praise*." The One Hundred and Fourteenth Psalm, by the way, was composed for and dedicated to the Halifax Choral Society. The soloists were Mmes. Agnes Nicholls, Miss Florence Senior, and Mr. Webster Millar.

A series of six concerts is being given in Steinway Hall under the auspices of the Anglo-French Society and under the direction of Mr. Isidore de Lara. French music will also be heard at a concert organized by M. Jean-Aubry, in connection with the Entente Cor-

diale Society, the Alliance Franco-Britannique and the Société des Concerts Français. Prefatory addresses will be given by M. Aubry and Mr. Edwin Evans. Some modern English music, Mr. Eugene Goossens' "*Kaleidoscope*," is being produced at the same concert.

Mme. Sophie Menter won her reputation when women pianists were rarer than they are now, but she was a remarkable player and drew from Liszt the compliment that she was "his only true daughter." She studied at Munich Conservatorium under Leonhard, and later with Mies, Tausig, and Liszt. Her first appearance in London was in 1881. It is many years since she retired from the concert platform and devoted herself principally to teaching at the Petrograd Conservatoire. Sapellinkoff was one of her most famous pupils.

Musicians who have visited the National Portrait Gallery do not need to be reminded that the collection is by no means overburdened with portraits of British musicians. In an account issued by the trustees, of recent presentations, one notices that a portrait of Robert Lucas Pearsall (1795-1856), the well-known composer of madrigals, painted by his daughter, Mrs. Hughes, has been presented by Mr. W. Barclay Squire, F. S. A.; another acquisition is a portrait of Frances Maria Kelly (1790-1882), actress and singer, drawn by T. Uwins, R. A.

At the New Theater, a wordless play, in which Sir Frederick Cowen has collaborated with Sir Arthur Pinero, is being produced with the topical title of "*Monica's Blue Boy*," the first performance being conducted by the composer.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For his second special orchestral concert, Ossip Gabrilowitsch chose the Brahms second symphony and Glère's symphonic poem, "*The Sirens*," as the means for an exhibition of his powers as a conductor. To lend variety to the program, he himself played the solo part of the Schumann piano concerto, during the playing of which the orchestra was conducted by Arnold Volpe. Many other concertos are more suited to kind and quality of this pianist's temperament, and accordingly he did not, in playing it, realize the full possibilities of its romantic and poetic score.

As a conductor in this particular concert he was not altogether satisfactory. His reading of the symphonic poem by the Russian, Glère, was surcharged with richness of feeling, but the work itself is one of more obvious nature and really requires little subtlety in its reading. The chief requirement is that its parti-colored orchestration, with its reminiscence of Wagner, Strauss and Debussy, be revealed; and in this the conductor succeeded.

Of course the real test of the evening was in the Brahms composition. There was no doubt but that he had given the work particular study, and had endeavored to get at the heart of its emotional content, but his conducting was so engrossed with the superficial details of phrase and section that the broad outline was lost in the over-emphasis placed upon the individual parts. To achieve the revelation of the various parts, he missed the glory of the whole. To particularize, there was little or no exposition of the spirit of happiness that radiates throughout this entire score; and if this emotional background receives no exposition, no matter how carefully or clearly the orchestral texture may be presented, a conductor cannot be said to be successful in his interpretation of the brightest and happiest of all the Brahms symphonies.

Now that he has given two orchestral concerts this season, it is possible to form an accurate opinion of his ability as a conductor. In such an estimate, allowance has to be made for the orchestra, which, because it was gathered from the many idle forces to be found in New York at this time of the year, could not be expected to possess the coherence and balance that come only through long association. As in his work as a pianist, the chief quality of the artist's conducting is an intelligent and musicianly attitude toward the work in hand. He perceives the musical scheme clearly, takes full cognizance of each and every phrase, and would lay the greatest emphasis upon a full and clear exposition of the entire musical design. Nor is temperament and emotion lacking, though it is ever—and this is greatly to his credit—controlled by intelligence.

It is, however, in the working out of these ideas, in the transmitting of them to his audience through the medium of the instrument at hand, that he fails to measure up to the highest standards of conducting. In his piano playing he finds full outlet for his musicianly resources in his control of the technical resources of the instrument; whereas in his conducting he fails to find this outlet because of his lack of technical control. And in this respect, it must never be overlooked that the business of conducting has as definite a technique as that of piano playing. Mr. Gabrilowitsch, the conductor, suffers from a lack of practice and experience which Mr. Gabrilowitsch, the pianist, has had.

Toscha Seidel gave his second recital in Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon. His program, of wider scope than his first and better calculated to reveal the musicianly qualities of his playing, included the Handel sonata in E major, the Saint-Saëns concerto, No. 2, and two groups of shorter and more popular selections. With memories of his first recital fresh in mind, his reading of the Handel work was remarkable for the breadth and nobility of its style,

though without doubt he poured into the composition more emotion and wealth of color than its score might warrant. Particularly gratifying was the large, the broad cantilena of which was delivered with a richness of tone that thrilled and with a technical finish that compelled the sincerest admiration. Not the least satisfactory was the Saint-Saëns piece, for here, probably because the composition was of more modern date, the artist did not hesitate to indulge in the exaggeration of mood and outline so manifest in his reading, formerly, of the Tchaikowsky concerto. The final impression was that he is the possessor of a truly fine talent, but that he lacks the maturity and fullness of musicianship that distinguish the best violin playing.

This particular failing was fully emphasized by contrast with Jascha Heifetz, in his recital in the Metropolitan Opera House the same evening, when this violinist played Bruch's familiar G minor concerto and other pieces. Here, as ever, Mr. Heifetz gave full manifestation of his well-nigh impeccable technique, evenness of tone, and musicianly command.

Among the recitalists of the past week was Mme. Katherine Ruth Heyman, a pianist not at all remarkable for her technical skill or for the possibility of achieving public acclaim, but truly remarkable for her sane and clear interpretation of contemporary compositions. She gave a very able reading of the Scriabine eighth sonata, the first hearing of which in this city, in a few prefatory remarks, she bade her audience listen to the music as they would look upon a beautiful scene, not for any emotional appeal, but for a feeling of quiet contentment. And as such she played it, with clarity and with devotion.

BOOKS ABOUT MUSIC

"Studies in Musical Education and History and Aesthetics" is the title of the annual report of the Music Teachers National Association, published at Hartford, Conn., 1918. The papers contained in the volume were presented at the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Music Teachers National Association, held in New Orleans, La., last December. Markworthy contributions are J. Lawrence Erb's presidential address, in which music teaching is discussed as one of the large pedagogical opportunities now opening in the schools of the United States; Harry B. Loeb's apology, "*Me and My Opera Article*," telling about the origin of a little pamphlet on the history of opera in New Orleans, which was much quoted from in musical columns a year ago; and Calvin B. Cady's protest against the movement for a hard and fast standardization of music study.

"The Melodic Method in School Music," by David C. Taylor, published by the Macmillan Company, New York, 1918, price \$1, is described in its subtitle as a manual for teachers and supervisors; and in its opening, expository chapters it lives up to this description, being very professional in tone and style. But further on, it becomes engrossing reading, even for those who are not class-room experts. It is built around those theories of appreciation, singing and sight-reading which have won general acceptance in the school curriculum of the United States in recent years, and it contains much valuable advice for the grade teacher. The writer conceives his subject as a whole in terms of the educational engineer, and he discusses details in terms of the pedagogical mechanic; accordingly, he causes his readers, as they glance at the repeating title at the top of each page, to think more of the "method" than of the "melodic." But he is not one of those musical authors who desire to give publicity to a whim. He bases all his recommendations on his own and on other teachers' earnest experience.

"The Philharmonic Society of New York," by James G. Hunker, is distributed from the business offices of the organization of which it treats. It is a convenient reference book of 130 pages, containing a brief outline of the concert achievements of the Philharmonic Society from 1842, the time of the founding, to 1917, the time of the seventy-fifth anniversary. It contains two chapters of comment by Mr. Hunker and one chapter devoted to the presidential address which Oswald Villard delivered at the jubilee celebration of Jan. 17, 1917. There is followed by a section of 50 pages, listing the works performed by the society from 1892 onward. In his first chapter, the compiler expresses the hope that the society will some day possess a hall of its own in New York. In his second chapter, he makes the point that the leading musical influence in modern society is the orchestral concert. In his reminiscent pages, he discusses the work of the more noteworthy Philharmonic conductors, like Bergmann, Thomas, Seidl and Mahler.

FESTIVAL AT ANN ARBOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—At the twenty-fifth annual music festival, to be held here in the Hill Auditorium from May 15 to 18, the University Choral Union, Albert A. Stanley, conductor, will present Franck's "*Beatitudes*," with Messrs. Althouse, Middleton and Ferguson among the soloists, and with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra playing the accompanying music. The union will also present in concert form Bizet's opera, "*Carmen*," with Messrs. Matsenauer and Sharlow and Messrs. Martinielli, de Luca and Middleton in the leading parts. A children's chorus will sing Benoit's "*Into the World*." The Chicago Symphony Orchestra will play selections, with Frederick Stock conducting. Claudia Muzio, soprano, Riccardo Stracciari, baritone, Rudolph Ganz, pianist, and Joseph Bonnet, organist, will take part in the programs.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—That the fame of Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, the soprano, had traveled before her, was made evident when more than 4,500 persons crowded the Metropolitan Opera House at her first recital here. As far as available records show, this audience, actually taxing the capacity of stage and orchestra pit as well as the main body of the auditorium, was the largest that ever attended a recital in Philadelphia.

It seems that the present generation of concertgoers is no more grateful to Mme. Galli-Curci than it should be. She is a brilliant exponent of an art now almost outdistanced. To compare her to the artists who thrived in the days when florid opera was the only opera, is futile and without reward. She is singing today; and all considerations of effective advertising aside, it is evident that the lovely musical tracteries, the fanciful webs of sound of which her recitals consist, exercise a potent charm for thousands.

No adoration of her work, however, need be marred by a realization of its exact sources. This artist is the possessor of an extraordinary voice and of a penetrating musical understanding. She is not gifted with the large silvery tonal qualities which seem to have been the singular charm of Mme. Melba's singing, but she has a great deal of the ease and freedom, maybe sometimes a trifle studied, which has always been the astonishing phase of successful florid singing.

Adept at the sharp staccato, superbly skillful in breath control, and possessed with extraordinary sustaining powers, she often gives her audience the superficial thrill. But to do it she often sacrifices her composer's intentions and verges on the edge of the musical circus.

The familiar "*Shadow Song*" from "*Dinorah*" was the final and, of course, most difficult number of her program. Far higher powers were revealed, however, in her performance of Grieg's "*The Swan*," Massenet's "*Crepuscule*," and three berceuses of the Eighteenth Century arranged by Weckerlin. "*Deh vieni e non tardar*," and "*Una voce poco fa*," from "*Figaro*," and "*The Barber of Seville*" respectively, proved that she knows classical tradition but does not understand Mozart. Manuel Berenguer was the rather inadequate flutist of the occasion.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch has not as yet definitely assumed the cloak of specialization, but his peculiar gifts as an interpreter of Schumann and Chopin were graphically illustrated at his recital, devoted exclusively to the works of these masters, at the Academy of Music last week. Whereas Mr. Padewski and Mr. de Pachmann bring mostly genius, but occasionally only eccentricity, to the Chopin nocturnes, waltzes and études, Mr. Gabrilowitsch brings understanding and a grateful moderation. No delicate touch escapes him, but he does not seek the bizarre where it is not to be found. Through him, the dramatic passages of these composers run as smoothly as those which are fanciful and those which are merely lovely.

The Schumann sonata in G minor gave substance to the opening of the recital. The Chopin mazurka in B minor, nocturne in G major, and the ever present ballade in A flat major constituted the second group. Two Chopin études (E major and C major) and three preludes (G major, D flat major, and B flat minor) and Schumann's "*Carnaval*," op. 9, brought the program, with the additional number always to be expected in a Gabrilowitsch concert, to generous length. This was the pianist's only recital here this season.

Some of the singular effects that may be obtained by a choir trained to sing without accompaniment in the natural scale, were illustrated at the concert of the Mendelssohn Club under the direction of N. Lindsay Norden last Monday night. Mr. Norden, who has come forward in recent years as an authority on Russian music, completed his second year as the conductor of the organization with this concert and demonstrated in unanswerable fashion the value of his ideas. As usual, the Russian composers found prominent positions in his program. Arkangelsky's "*Dusk of Night*," Sakhnovsky's "*The Plume Grass*," Smolensky's "*East Verses*," and Gretchaninoff's "*O Praise the Name*" are rich in the harmonic schemes which sound most effectively under the no-accompaniment scheme. The program was also supplied with the lighter type of choral compositions that this club was originally founded (by Dr. W. W. Gilchrist) to exploit.

OPERA IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An opera company, directed by Ugo Barducci, opened a season at the Washington Square Theater on April 6, presenting

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The artists included: Mmes. Avedano, Behlow and Reggiani, sopranos; Mmes. Fox, Volpini, Best and Noe, contraltos; Messrs. Mauro, Magagnoli and Neri, tenors; Messrs. Manuel, Malpica, and Porciani, baritones, and Mr. Azaroff, bass. A part of the company belonged to the organization which early in the season gave performances in Mexico City under Giorgio Polacco.

BRISBANE NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Miss Constance Buchanan, soprano, from the Melbourne Conservatorium, made her first public appearance here in the Albert Hall, singing the aria, "*Ritorna vincitor*" from "*Aida*," the aria, "*Vaine-moi, ma bien aimée*," from "*Le Roi d'Ys*," and pieces by de Fontenailles, Arne and Dvorak.

The Brisbane Musical Union, Mr. George Sampson, conductor, announces the following works to be presented in the season of 1918: Berlioz, "*Childhood of Christ*"; Bantock, "*Omar Khayyam*"; Elgar, "*Spirit of England*"; Gounod, "*Faust*"; and Barnett, "*The Ancient Mariner*." The works presented last season included Dvorak's "*Specter's Bride*," Elgar's "*For the Fallen*," and Mendelssohn's "*Elizah*."

The annual report of the Sampson Orchestral Society states that, in spite of the difficult times, the year 1917 has seen the society maintain its position, musically and financially. The Tchaikowsky symphony No. 1 was performed at the second concert and the Brahms symphony No. 2 at the third concert. The music for 1918 will include Dvorak's symphony No. 1 and Elgar's march, "*Pomp and Circumstance*."

LINDSBORG (KAN.) FESTIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINDSBORG, Kan.—The schedule of concerts to be given at the music festival here from May 5 to 12 includes the following:

May 5—Afternoon, song recital, Olive Fremstad; evening, "*The Messiah*."
May 6—Afternoon, recital by faculty members of Bethany College; evening, song recital, Christine Miller.
May 7—Afternoon, chamber music concert.
May 8—Evening, band concert.
May 9—Evening, orchestral concert.
May 10—Evening, "*The Messiah*."
May 12—Afternoon, song recital, Lucy Gates; evening, "*The Messiah*."

FRANK S. RIX AND MUSICAL ALLIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the aims of the Musical Alliance of the United States, of which John C. Freund is president, is the encouragement of the study of music in schools. Indeed, in the document, issued in a single sheet, somewhat in the form of a diploma, upon which the organization has briefly engrossed its eight objects, the schools are referred to almost as though they had at present no music at all. For the second object is set forth in the following terms:

"To work for the introduction of music, with the necessary musical instruments, into the public schools; with proper credit for study."

The idea has met with the support of people engaged in school work, among them being Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. In an address which he made last winter at an alliance meeting, Mr. Claxton remarked: "There are 375,000 schools in the country. Are there 375,000 teachers in them to teach music?"

Another man who lends the voice of approval is Frank S. Rix, director of music in the New York public schools. Mr. Rix is known to hold the view that only those persons should be asked to teach music who have a liking for it. Commenting for *The Christian Science Monitor* on the second object of the alliance, he said: "Educators, legislators must be told, and shown if necessary, that in schools where the music is good, there is good discipline and order; the children are more hopeful, more happy. Call it cause or effect, it all goes together. They must see the social, aesthetic and moral values of music. Superintendents and school boards must be made to see that the study of music employs the finest kind of thinking—accurate and right thinking at the right time—concentration, poise—enabling the child to think better in all other subjects."

"There are a large number of teachers instructing classes in music who have no right to teach it, having no inspiration or even interest to bring to it. They are forced to teach it by short-sighted officials, to the incalculable loss to the community— unjust to teacher and pupil."

"This movement will give music a standing as an educative factor that it has never had. We shall work out a program and put the study in its rightful place, overcoming conservatism."



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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Loch-in-Dorb, Scottish Highlands

The main north road between Grantown-on-Spey and Forres slopes upward till it passes over the Davamoor, wide stretches of heather-clad country rolling away to the horizon, inhabited principally by game and occasional flocks of sheep. From the main road a lane leads to Loch-in-Dorb, which lies spread out on the open moor, without the usual fringe

of pines or birch trees to shelter it. On the far bank, it is true, there is at one place a belt of pine trees, but for the most part, the heather comes down to the water's edge, and the lane winds beside it. Across the loch the moor rises more sharply into hills, which lose themselves mistily on the horizon. The whole scene is solitary, even bleak, perhaps, but

filled with that beauty which is inseparable from the Scottish Highlands. On a little island in the loch stand the ruins of a fortress which was in former days the stronghold of the Comyns, the Lords of Badenoch, as the valley of the middle Spey is called. One of these, "the Red Comyn," held the fortress against Edward I, who

besieged and finally conquered it in 1303. Robert Bruce overcame the Comyns, and later the castle was held by Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, who was called "The Wolf of Badenoch." It was finally dismantled by the Laird of Cawdor, by order of James II, and the iron gate of the keep was taken to Cawdor Castle and set up at the entrance, the story going that the Laird carried it there on his back.

Some three miles out of Grantown on the Davamoor, a winding path leads down to Huntly's cave, the rocky entrance to which is almost hidden by trees and greenery. In the unsettled times of the latter part of the Seventeenth Century, this cave became the refuge of Lord Lewis Gordon, later Marquis of Huntly. Here he was helped by Mary Grant, the sister of the Laird of Frenchie; who came each day with food for her prisoner. In later years Mary Grant became his wife.

Pass, Mortal Shadows!

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What is the dream of life in man
From youth to age? A moment's span!

Then let me find, O God, in Thee
The Life that knows eternity.

Within the fortress of Thy peace
The very thought of time must cease;

But where that Rock is deemed afar,
Decay and death insurgent are.

To faint or fail is past our wit
When Thou art known as infinite;
And as we turn to Thine embrace,
Our nest is in an eagle's place.

Pass, mortal shadows, one by one!
Of righteousness behold the sun!
To Life instead of death we yield,
As each infirmity is healed.

Grieg and Ole Bull

Ole Bull it was who discovered the great gift that lay in the lad, Edvard Grieg. To quote Grieg's own words: "When he heard I had composed music I had to go to the piano; all my entreaties were in vain. I cannot now understand what Ole Bull could find at that time in my juvenile pieces. But he was quite serious, and talked quietly to my parents. The matter of their discussion was by no means disagreeable to me. For suddenly Ole Bull came to me, shook me in his own way, and said: 'You are to go to Leipzig, and be a musician!' Everybody looked at me affectionately, and I understood just one thing... that I was happy. It was at Valestrand, in the beginning of 1864, that Grieg formed an intimate friendship with Ole Bull. They made excursions together into their favorite mountain regions, where Ole Bull as a child had fancied he heard nature sing, and the bluebell ring. The consequences were inevitable. Ole Bull, whose motto was, 'My calling is Norse music,' was pleased to have so sympathetic and talented a young companion. To hear such a man play, to play with him, to accompany him to the homes of the peasants and hear their music, this was the privilege of Edvard Grieg at twenty-one.—M. A. Wyllie.

A Catch for Spring

Now has the blue-eyed Spring
Sped dancing through the plain.
Girls weave a daisy chain;
Boys race beside the hedge;
Dust fills the blinding lane;
May lies upon the hedge;
All creatures love the spring!

The clouds laugh on, and would
Dance with us if they could;
The larks ascend and shrill;
A woodpecker fills the wood;
Jays laugh crossing the hill;
All creatures love the spring!

The lithe cloud-shadows chase
Over the whole earth's face,
And where winds ruffling veer
O'er wooded streams' dark ways
Mad fish upscudding steer;
All creatures love the spring!

—Robert Nichols.

What Sweet Delight

What sweet delight a quiet life affords,
And what it is to be of bondage free,
Far from the maddening world's
hoarse discords.

Sweet flow'ry place, I first did learn
of thee:
Ah! if I were my own, your dear
resorts
I would not change with princes'
stately courts.

—William Drummond of Hawthornden

Gérardmer

Lorraine truly has pretty bits enough, even without Gérardmer, though they be not quite of the same order—Plombières and Bussang, the Ballons St. Die, the Forêt de St. Quirin, and plenty more. But Gérardmer is a slice of country undoubtedly to fall in love with. Henry W. Wolff says in "The Country of the Vosges" (1891).

"They call Gérardmer the 'Inter-laken of the Vosges'—in allusion both to its own tranquil beauty and to the wealth of picturesque surroundings which nature has with an unusually lavish hand poured out all around. It is a veritable jewel of lacustrine scenery, it is embedded in as charming a setting of boldly shaped mountain-forms for their flock-like number and density popularly termed 'Les Moutons de Gérardmer'—as a landscape painter's fancy could desire. There lies the lake, two thousand feet above the sea, stretching out more than seven thousand feet in one direction and twenty-six hundred in another—smooth, clear, a very mirror of crystalline purity—the water has under chemical testing been found almost absolutely pure—deliciously cool in summer, a refreshing paradise for bathers, and a tempting sheet for an easy row.

"Nature's best scenes are often the last to be discovered. Far removed from marts and haunts of men—even without religious houses, so plentiful in the surrounding districts, to spread culture and knowledge—Gérardmer, though known in a manner to the early Frankish kings, has long remained concealed in obscurity. Fifty years ago, it was, practically speaking, unknown. Needless to say, that little line did not run, which now every summer carries its thousands of passen-

A Letter by Philip Sidney from Padua

[Philip Sidney left England in May, 1572, for three years' travel on the Continent, to learn languages. He first met the learned Huguenot, Hubert Languet, in Frankfurt and traveled with him to Vienna. From the Austrian capital Sidney, after a few months, proceeded to Venice and from thence to Padua.]

Behold at last my letter from Padua! Not that you are to expect any greater eloquence than is usually to be found in my epistles, but that you may know I have arrived here as I purposed, and in safety; and I think it right without any delay to write you a few words from hence, for your satisfaction and my own, as far as communication by letter can be satisfactory.

Here I am, then, and I have already visited His Excellency the Count, and the Baron Slavata, your worthy young friends, and while I enjoy their acquaintance with the greatest pleasure to myself, I am perpetually reminded of your surpassing love of me, which you show in taking so much care not only for me, but for all my concerns and conveniences, and without any deserving on my part. But you are not a man to be thanked for such a thing; for you are even now meditating greater kindness still, and, in truth, as far as I am concerned, much as I am indebted to you, I am only too willing to owe you more. But enough of this.

Your last letter, written on the 1st of January, reached me on the 13th. It brought me no news, for it was filled with instances of your affection, ever pleasant indeed, but long since known and proved, a kind of letter which is, above all others, delightful and acceptable to me, for while I read I fancy that I have the very Hubert himself before my eyes and in my hands. I intend to follow your advice about composition, thus: I shall first take one of Cicero's letters and turn it into French; then from French into English, and so once more, by a sort of perpetual motion. . . . It shall come round into the Latin again. Perhaps, too, I shall improve myself in Italian by the same exercise. For I

EVER since men have been known to think at all they have been puzzling themselves over matter. And the very fact that they have been doing this proves that they have had their doubts, though they were too tongue-tied and too mentally chaotic to be able to put these into words. Now the reason for this is very simple. It is that the only true thing about a lie is that it is a lie about some truth. You cannot lie about nothing, you must lie about something, and that something must be true. It is also equally certain that however deceptive the lie, the actual truth remains, in a realm of thought, to act as an unconscious but perpetual spur to human mental unrest. Human intelligence has various names for it, in its various phases. It calls it conscience, mental unrest, spirituality. It is that which smote the heart of David when he had numbered the people; that which caused the dwellers in the tombs to protest against being troubled before their time; and that which inspired the writer of the ninety-first Psalm. It is the indestructible spiritual fact which alone makes possible the supposititious existence of the lie; that which made it possible for the author of the Book of Job to write, "Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? or canst thou guide Arcturus with his const?" It is the truth which, precisely because it is the truth, cannot be hidden even from the lie: which caused the demoniac to cry aloud, "What have I to do with thee, Jesus, thou Son of the most high God?" It is, in short, that spiritual perception which, in the very necessity of things, must eventually destroy the lie, in the day of which Christ Jesus spoke, when he said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." What can a knowledge of the truth free a man from, except the deception of a lie?

To the primitive man, who built his cities along the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers, by the windings of the Nile, and in the Jordan valley, the man whose history is recorded for us in the Old Testament, all this was as yet a mystery. He saw the great rivers and the desert; the hills of limestone and the cedars of Lebanon; the solitudes where the lion roamed, and the oases where the shepherd made his flocks lie down in green pastures; and, as he looked

upon them he became more and more conscious that this could not be all. So he took the stocks and the stones, and made out of them idols, not as constituting Spirit itself, but as typifying those "invisible things" of which Paul was one day to write, to the Church in Rome, as being "understood by the things that are made." Thus these idols became to the men of western Asia, precisely what Isaiah calls them, their "strong reasons" for a faith in something behind the evidence of their senses, in some god of nature who had "laid the foundations of the earth," and "made the cloud the garment thereof." It was this same instinct that made Dr. Johnson insist, centuries and centuries later, on the reality of the stones at Harwich. And was there so very broad and deep a mental gulf between the old nature worshiper, under the stars, upon the banks of the river Euphrates, and the learned lexicographer insisting, from his seat in the gallery of St. Clement Danes, in the era of Voltaire, that God, Spirit, made the material heavens and the material earth, and all the matter that therein is?

Unfortunately for the nature worshiper he did not permit his undefined premonitions of the truth about matter to stop here in the erection of stocks and stones. He allowed his rude sense of aesthetics, at all times only a subtle phase of sensuality, as anyone acquainted with the history of art, say in church building, must be aware, to get the better of him. The stocks and stones, bad enough in themselves, were gradually shapen into golden calves and men with the heads of birds, and finally into demons and representations of the foules; lusts of the flesh. And this, for the very simple reason that the human mind, which natural science was one day to proclaim the parent of the human body, gradually began to insist on its prerogative over its own phenomenon, and volubly to explain that it, with all its passions, was more worthy of respect than the stocks and stones whose fashioning it claimed to control. Thus were the gods of mortals endowed with the forms and frailties of the flesh. And so it is that Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 140 of Science and Health, with all her marvelous power of spiritual penetration, "In the beginning God created man in His God's image; but mortals would procreate man, and

make God in their own human image. What is the god of a mortal, but a mortal magnified?"

Nevertheless, in spite of this triumph of human ignorance and ingenuity, which Mrs. Eddy has summed up, on page 289 of Science and Health, in the words, "Human philosophy has made God manlike. Christian Science makes man Godlike," humanity remains undecided and distraught. Century after century its doctors have argued this question of the reality or unreality of matter, its Sadducees vehemently supporting a doctrine of pure materialism, its Pharisees compromising over a dualism of mind and matter, but both of them leaving, all the time, its common people in perpetual danger of being dashed against the Scylla of the one, or sucked into the Charybdis of the other. What all this led to was something as simple as it was inevitable. On the one side, the material human being was represented as the image and likeness of Spirit; on the other, Spirit was endowed with all the passions and appetites to which the flesh is heir. For centuries the highest spiritual concept to which the world was equal was Jehovah, or more accurately Ithab, the tribal deity of the Hebrews, the lowest was some Ashtaroth or Moloch, a hideous human compound of lust and blood. So firmly fixed, indeed, was this ideal of deity that when Jesus of Nazareth came preaching a Gospel of pure spirituality to the people of Palestine, they were so unable to grasp his meaning that they imagined that he was claiming the sonship of God for the human Jesus instead of the divine Christ.

This misconception of the teaching of Jesus, which the Jews repudiated as blasphemy, became the orthodox dogma of later Christian sects, which defined the pure teaching of the Gospel in return as heresy. Matter, indeed, was by this time so established as "the garment of Spirit," that to question its reality was to face the charge not merely of infidelity but of imbecility. It was as a protest against such views that the teaching of Christian Science was given to the world, with its acceptance of the requirement of Jesus that a man should prove his faith by his works, for, as Mrs. Eddy writes, on pages 9 and 10 of "Unity of God," "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that by knowing the *unreality of disease, sin, and death*, you demonstrate the *allness of God*. This difference wholly separates my system from all others."

The Ipswich Dunes in May

"What are the dunes? They are the waves of the sea pelleted in sand," answers Frank Bolles, writing of New England in his book, "The Land of the Lingerer Snow." "A ridge forty feet high, eastward of the house, was hurled yellowish sand against the buildings. From its top could be seen a hollow beyond and then another ridge, from the crest of which a sand banner waved in the wind. That ridge surmounted, a broader hollow was seen beyond, containing lagoons of gleaming water and thickets of richly colored shrubs and a few stunted pines. To right, left, and ahead, other ridges rose like mimic mountains. Some of them had been cut straight through by storms, and showed plainly wind stratification on their surfaces. Wading through the pools, from which a few black ducks rose and flew swiftly out to sea, I gained the third ridge which was the highest of the dunes. Beyond was another hollow, then a fourth dune, then a beach strewn with seaweed, shells, and wreckage, and finally a mile of snowy breakers boiling and hissing on their way shoreward.

"We walked within the hollows of the dunes and not climbing their windy crests. Rain fell in large drops. It whipped into foam the pale blue and green pools between the sandhills. Gusts of air struck these pools from east-varying angles, the cliffs and passes of the mimic mountains making all manner of currents and eddies in the wind. Ruffled by these gusts the pools changed color from moment to moment, sometimes being white with foam and reflected light from the sky, then varying through every shade of blue and sea-green to ultramarine. The coloring in these miniature valleys was exquisitely beautiful. In some, the yellow sand, over which lines and ripples of purple sand were laid, curved from every side with the most graceful lines downward from the ridges to a single tinted mirror at the center. In others, where the valley was broader, lagoons filled with tiny

islands were fringed with vegetation of striking shades. The clumps of sturdy 'poverty grass' (Hudsonia tomentosa) covered much of the ground, its coloring, while it was wet by the rain, varying from burnt umber to madder brown. . . . Next to the pools and under them grew a dense carpet of cranberry vines, yielding shades of dark crimson and maroon. Lines of floating cranberries edged these tiny lakes or shore like precious stones at their bottom. Between the lagoons and on their islands dense thickets of meadowsweet and leafless wild-rose bushes formed masses of intense color, the shades running from rich reds through orange to gleaming yellow. The rain glistening on these warmly tinted stems made them unnaturally brilliant.

"On the shores of some of the lagoons, or forming small conical islands in their midst, were white heaps of broken, clamshells. The shells when disturbed proved to be imbedded in fine black soil, like that left from long extinguished fires. When these shell heaps were first explored they contained bones of many kinds of fish and birds, including fragments of the bones of that extinct bird, the great auk. They also yielded broken pieces of roughly ornamented pottery, bits of copper, and stone implements of the Indians who had made the Ipswich River and its sandhills one of their principal camping-grounds. This region has given to relic hunters bushels of arrowheads, stone knives and hatchets.

"As we approached the largest of the lagoons, which covered several acres, black ducks began to appear, flying in all directions. They rose not only from the large lagoon, but from many smaller pools hidden among the network of dunes. Over a hundred were in the air at once. Crows, too, and gulls joined in the winged stampede. One flock of crows flying toward Cape Ann ate in the afternoon nearly eighty-three birds. Our walk ended at Ipswich Light, a small beacon placed on the dunes as a warning against their treacherous sands."

A Nestorian Friend

"For the first three days after leaving Urmiah I had the company of a Nestorian friend, the Rev. Yaroo M. Neesan, whom I had met in America a number of years before, when I began my Persian studies." Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson writes in "Persia Past and Present." "He knew the country round about as only a native can, and his fund of information and stock of anecdotes were inexhaustible."

"To beguile the time as we rode along, he told story after story in a manner that would have delighted Chaucer's heart. It was now an account of an old woman whose cleverness saved the citadel of Van in time of siege by bidding her beleaguered countrymen adopt the strategy of pouring down from the citadel showers of fine white ashes. These the enemy took for flour and abandoned the siege, because it seemed useless to beleaguer a fortress so well supplied with food that its occupants

could thus lavishly throw away flour. Next it was the tale of the witty vizir whose artful dodge made Shah Abbas pay for the dish of cherries which he himself had eaten; or, once again, an exciting narrative of Yaroo's own experience when attacked by bandits some years before."

"The soft piping of a Kurdish shepherd in the hills turned the conversation to pastoral life. Neesan had tended the flocks in his youth, and he told how the shepherds, as in the Bible, knew every sheep by name, how they would sometimes seek shelter from the cold by sleeping in the mud inclosures built to protect the sheep at night on the plain, and he described some of the primitive shepherd customs handed down from earliest antiquity. All the birds that hovered about, the long-tailed magpie, thrush, and crested lark, seemed to be familiar friends, while the eagles and kites soaring above our heads were old acquaintances of his."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1918

EDITORIALS

Some Rivalries and a Moral

THERE is a familiar saying that the looker-on sees most of the game; and the political onlooker, casting his eye over the Austrian Empire today, must be tempted to wonder whether he does not see much more of the game than those who are so desperately playing it in Vienna and in Budapest, and particularly than that latest of all the Hapsburg monarchs, Karl VIII, Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary. One thing, it may be taken for granted, the young Emperor sees extremely clearly, and that is that he is in an extremely tight corner. The German influence in Vienna and Budapest is alarmed beyond words at the indications that the Emperor Karl is actually thinking for himself instead of permitting Berlin to think for him; whilst all those ultra-autocratic elements in the Dual Monarchy in general, and in Austria in particular, which have made Schönbrunn the type of hidebound etiquette, and the Ballplatz the very incarnation of expiring feudalism, are trembling for their ribbons and their stars, their privileges and their rents, in a way which makes them henchmen of the Empire in the north, and virtual enemies of the great Jugo-Slav belt of its own provinces which envelops the Dual Monarchy along the shores of the Adriatic and eastward towards the borders of Russia.

How Austria ever became, what Mr. Gerard has so accurately termed it, the vassal state of Berlin, is a long and somewhat intricate story. The Hohenzollerns had been for a couple of centuries the hereditary foes of the Hapsburgs. Probably not even the Montagues and the Capulets, of ancient Verona, loved each other less. If, in the late decades of the Seventeenth Century, and the early decades of the Eighteenth Century, they were found fighting side by side in the great coalition formed by William of Orange, it was no love of each other, but a common hatred of the Bourbons, which enabled the genius of the Dutchman to unite them in the struggle against Louis le Grand. When, however, the peace of Utrecht had been signed, and the fifty-four inches of humanity, poised on high red heels, which contemporary history had dubbed le Grand Monarque, had given place to the cold-blooded sensualist, whom the same public opinion, with cynical unappropriateness, named "Louis Bien-Aimé," the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs found plenty to fight about, so much so that the troops of the "Well Beloved" were actually united with those of Maria Teresa, under that man with a blank for a character, the Prince de Soubise. The intention of Frederick the Great was simply to tear Silesia out of the hands of Austria. That he had no claim to it, and no excuse for the effort did not trouble him in the least. In his own delightful phrase, it was for the Foreign Office to find the reasons, and for the War Office to seize the spoil. So Silesia was transferred, at the point of the sword, from the Hapsburgs to the Hohenzollerns, without the faintest reference to the desires of its people, but as if one of the old brigand barons of the medieval days had simply ridden suddenly out of his castle, at the head of his retainers, to seize a neighbor's farm or a cavalcade of merchants, by sheer right of the Rob Roy maxim, of taking if you have the power.

The famous Seven Years' War was very largely a war on the part of Austria for the recovery of its stolen property. But all sorts of other things got mixed up in it, with the result that Frederick was able to hold on to his ill-gotten gains. This did not make much for friendship between the two great German houses, engaged in fighting for whole provinces, just as in Verona the Montagues fought with the Capulets because a Capulet serving man bit his thumb at them in passing. Nevertheless, when the Nineteenth Century dawned the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns found themselves once more united, and again because of France, because a Corsican soldier of fortune, coming out of the welter of "the Terror," had crowned himself Emperor in Notre Dame, with the Pope standing obediently by, and by so doing, not only putting himself on a level with people whose ancestors disappeared in the twilight of history, but making good his claim to that equality in battles like Austerlitz and Jena. When, however, le Petit Caporal had climbed the gangway stairs of the Bellerophon, the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns had time to begin to quarrel again. The Hohenzollerns were, by this time, fully intent upon appropriating the hegemony of the German race, as unceremoniously as they had appropriated the great province of Silesia. For a moment, it is true, the two combined, like the robbers in the wood, to repeat the experiment of Silesia by tearing Schleswig-Holstein out of the hands of little Denmark. But when that was over, the robbers, like the original Simon Pures, fell to fighting over the spoils, with the result that the battle of Sadova placed Vienna finally at the mercy of Berlin. A few years later, whilst Austria hesitated to take advantage of the moment to strike back, Prussia crushed France at Sedan, and the hegemony of the German race passed over to the house of Hohenzollern, when King William was proclaimed Emperor of Germany, amidst waving swords, in the Grande Galerie, at Versailles.

The battle of Sadova, the passing of the imperial crown of Germany from Vienna to Berlin, left Austria more bitterly hostile than ever to Prussia. But it was then that Bismarck, by means of his dexterous diplomacy, frightened Austria into an alliance with Prussia through the existence of that very boggy, the terror which Bismarck admitted came to himself always by night, the northern Colossus, the Tzar of all the Russias. How little there was for Berlin or Vienna to have been afraid of in St. Petersburg, the present war has revealed; but having used the "terror" to make his alliance with Vienna, Bismarck and his successors used that alliance to bind Austria, year by year, more tightly into the vassal-

ship in which Mr. Gerard found it, when he entered Berlin, as the Ambassador of the United States. The German policy was an exceedingly simple one. It was to incite the Dual Monarchy to involve itself more and more in a rivalry with the Tzars for the hegemony of the Slav people, so forgetting the German hegemony. When Count Aehrenthal swallowed Bosnia and Herzegovina, Berlin smiled at the increasing rage of St. Petersburg with the offender. When Serbia desired the big or the little window on the Adriatic, Germany supported Austria in objecting, well knowing that the government in Vienna, though greatly daring, was half afraid of the risk it was incurring in St. Petersburg. The establishment of the principality of Albania, with a German Prince as Mprat, helped to inflame the enmity not only of Austria's enemy in St. Petersburg, but of Austria's nominal ally in Rome. As a result of all this Austria went further and further along the road of competition with St. Petersburg and Rome, with the result that she found herself suddenly delivering that ultimatum to Serbia, which Berlin innocently denied all responsibility for, but which recent revelations have proved was just a pawn in the diplomatic game of the Wilhelmstrasse for making inevitable the present war.

Since that war began exactly what the Wilhelmstrasse calculated would happen has come to pass. Little by little the Slav elements of the Austrian Empire have become so doubtful in their allegiance that the German elements have been driven more and more into the arms of Berlin, in defense of their privileges and possessions, which are threatened by the growing consolidation of the Slav population of the Empire. Rather than play second fiddle to Agram, Serajevo, and to Mostar, the Austrians would consent to play second fiddle to Berlin, and so the German chains are riveted more firmly than ever on Vienna; and the young Emperor, realizing what is happening, and almost impotent to break through the ring of the Archdukes and the Magyar Lords, makes his tentative approach to Monsieur Clemenceau, through his wife's Franco-Italian relations, and being discovered, finds himself something apparently very near a prisoner in his own dominion.

The I. W. W. in Sabotage

READERS in other parts of the country, and in other parts of the world, have cause to wonder, now and then, over certain occurrences of a somewhat extraordinary nature in the Pacific Northwest of the United States. As recounted in the press dispatches, these occurrences assume such forms as tarring and feathering, rail-riding, flogging, and sometimes even lynching, and are generally attributed, by people in the more settled regions, to disregard of law and order in the section referred to. Such acts, however, should properly be attributed to attempts, in a crude way, to maintain law and order in districts in many cases far removed from established agencies of authority. It is impossible to defend them, nevertheless, and no attempt is made in that direction by thoughtful students of the conditions which give rise to them, but they can be explained; and, because such occurrences are likely to be repeated, even with greater violence and frequency, they ought to be explained.

In the vast lumber regions of the Pacific Northwest, at the present time, many highly capitalized corporations and many thousands of men are engaged in getting out lumber for wooden ship construction. Scattered through the camps are members of the Industrial Workers of the World, an anarchistic organization. These latter work secretly and silently, and are bent upon destruction, apparently for its own sake. They are at war with society. They are at war with government. They are possessed with an antipathy to honest industry. They are obsessed with a hatred of fellow beings who refuse to accept their social and industrial methods.

They drive railroad spikes and steel drift bolts into logs destined for the mills, in order that the saws may be destroyed. They drive nails, rasps, and knife blades into spruce timber especially designed for government use. They drain donkey engines in order that the crown plates may be burned out. They introduce emery into oil that is intended for the lubrication of machinery. They start fires. They subject those employed with them to all manner of risk. They are apparently without feeling, without consideration, without conscience. They seem to be impervious to gratitude; oblivious of moral obligation.

Many men working with them lose limb or life by reason of their calculated treachery. The news columns of this paper have recently contained, among many similar items, one going to show the sort of sabotage which the I. W. W. affects in the lumbering camps. It seems that a steel rasp sunk into an aeroplane spruce by one of these men was recently hit by sawing apparatus valued at about \$1000. The machinery was ruined, but the manner of its ruination was peculiar. Instead of being merely deprived of teeth, or shattered into pieces, the saw was torn into ribbons, which flew in all directions, one strip encircling a man without touching him. Usually, there is quite a different result to record.

No less than fifty different cases of sabotage have been reported in one of the great camps near Aberdeen, Wash., within the last three months, and concerted action has now been taken to hunt down and drive out of the community all members of the I. W. W. If in the driving of them violence shall be resorted to, it will be regrettable, but in the light of the known facts it can hardly be surprising.

But the most regrettable thing about the whole matter is that, owing to the failure of the state and federal courts to deal adequately with the problem, private citizens are left, in self-protection, to take the law into their own hands. The proceedings in the I. W. W. case at Chicago are having a tendency rather to provoke the violence complained of than to give outraged citizenship confidence in established authority. The I. W. W. is quite as determinedly hostile to the United States as are the Germans or the Austrians, and, if resort to lynch law is to be avoided in the defensive against this enemy, the I. W. W. will have to be brought under some other than the ordinary processes of law.

A Glaring Abuse

MUCH has recently been published with reference to the growing prevalence and popularity of stock, in lieu of cash, dividends among shareholders in the great and prosperous private corporate concerns of the United States. The public has been interested, but mostly for the moment only, in specific and exceptionally striking instances of this method of surplus profit-sharing; but only a small percentage of the people appear to have taken in the full import and meaning of the matter.

As regards the methods employed to obtain original income, gross and net, to pile up surplus profits resulting from inflated war prices, to distribute these surplus profits so as to justify increased capitalization and to evade income taxation necessary to the carrying on of the war, any one of many cases recently reported may be taken as typifying the financial manipulation now going on in big business throughout the United States. Speaking of the system, however, rather than of any specific instance, there are some very important points to be considered. In the first place, no legitimate excuse can be found for the exaction of prices which net enormous surplus profits at any time, least of all at a time when the American people are striving, through self-denial and sacrifice, to maintain their part in the greatest of wars. Again, in the present emergency, where enormous surplus profits are gained through the exaction of exorbitant prices, they should, at the very least, be turned into Liberty bonds, rather than into stock dividends. Moreover, the increase of capitalization resulting from the turning back to the company treasury of unjust earnings, in the form of stock dividends, that some warrant may be found for the continuance of exorbitant prices and excessive profits, is morally reprehensible and should be legally prohibited. And furthermore, the attempt at avoidance of duty to the country and the state, by the evasion of income taxation through manipulation of net profits under the stock dividend plan, is plainly dishonest and unpatriotic.

Every man, woman, and child in the United States is called upon, at this hour, to help to win the war by putting aside some comfort, by making some personal sacrifice, by laying on the altar of Liberty some tribute proportionate to individual ability. The preponderating majority of the American people are responding loyally and generously to the call of country. But because of the excessive tolls laid upon their living they are seriously restricted in their offerings. That which they would give is, in large part, taken from them by big business, that its net earnings may be inordinately increased, that there may be distributions of enormous stock dividends, and that capitalization may be increased to justify further exaction and extortion.

Here is an abuse which must be checked, and speedily eliminated, if economic discontent is to be prevented from taking root in the United States. The people responsible for it have by selfishness been rendered too shortsighted to see that they would be the first to suffer from the consequences of their acts. Always obnoxious to the public sense of business integrity, the methods of the profiteer, the financial juggler, and the tax evader, of the element that would put profit before patriotism, and self-interest before human welfare, are especially offensive to the worthy citizenship of the nation at this time.

Dutch Tulips

IT WOULD doubtless surprise, and perhaps disappoint, many a lover of the Dutch tulip, or "oignon à fleur," to learn that it was in a sense "made in Germany." It is on reliable record that the one variety of tulip from which most of the celebrated varieties were obtained is the Tulipa Gesneriana, which Conrad Gesner, a German, brought in 1559 from Constantinople to Augsburg, whence it found its way to Holland. A ludicrous claim of Pan-Germanism, therefore, may yet be heard in which Holland is declared to be unmistakably Germany's by right of the bulb trade, unless Turkey should make a prior claim, or Persia should sue the Dutch for using a Persian word with which to name the national flower. For "tulip" is none other than the Persian "toliban," meaning a turban.

The tulip is cultivated in Holland more than any other flower not merely because of the wealth that lies in the industry, or the appropriateness of Dutch soil for producing the best flowers, but also because of the Dutch people's intense love of color. There were days, centuries ago, when the tulip was the subject of frantic speculation, comparable only to the South Sea Bubble. A single bulb of the tulip L'Amiral Liefskensoch has sold for 4500 florins, and one of Viceroy for 4200 florins, while the Semper Augustus has brought as much as 13,000 florins. The speculation spread to England, where £100 was once paid for a single bulb of Fanny Kemble, whilst a poet wrote of the fashionable flower in those ingenuous couplets:

For brilliant tints to charm the eye,
What plant can with the tulip vie?
Yet no delicious scent it yields
To cheer the garden or the fields;
Vainly in gaudy colors drest,
'Tis rather gazed on than caressed.

The inflated prices, however, did not last. The Dutch Government stepped in and brought Mynheer back to his senses. The speculation was followed by the inevitable crash, and now the Dutch grower cultivates the flower content to make a reasonable profit without any of the visionary's hopes of producing the unique, the priceless Black Tulip, that "philosopher's stone" in tulipdom, the attainment of which, as every reader of Alexandre Dumas knows, was the subject of the feud between Cornelius Van Baerle and Boxtel in the stirring days of the Brothers de Witt.

The known cultivated varieties of the Dutch bulb number nearly 2000. Haarlem, or the district of Hillegom-Haarlem, the bulb nursery-garden of the world, is a feast of color at about this time of the year. Acres upon acres are covered with tulips in full bloom, while the quays are sure to be lined with barges converted for the nonce into floating flower-shops. To the onlooker, the coloring is bewildering, but the growers are able

instantly to identify the flowers by a simple and well-understood method of classification. There are the "selfs," or flowers of one solid color, and the "bizarres," "roses," and "bybloemen," which for the connoisseur signify definite colorings, shadings, and markings. Then there are the plants known as offsets and seedling tulips. The offsets grow to a flowering size in three or four years; the seedling tulips after four or five years. But there is this remarkable feature about the latter, that whatever may have been the colors and markings of the flowers from which the seeds were taken, the first flowers are of one dull, plain color. They continue in this uncertain condition for several years. Then the time comes when they break into brilliant colors, and display those markings which are classified as "flamed," or "feathered." But nobody is certain as to when the exciting period of "breaking" will occur, though all kinds of ingenious devices are resorted to in order to hasten this stage. Once it is reached, there is always the prospect of unexpected markings appearing. A moment of tense expectancy has arrived for the modern grower. Let the markings but reveal that a hitherto unknown variety of tulip has been produced, and his cup of happiness is filled to the brim.

Notes and Comments

AT A recent meeting of the Irish Fellowship Club of Chicago, perhaps the most representative organization of the kind in the Middle West, Mr. Quin O'Brien, a citizen of prominence, in the course of a speech in opposition to the anti-conscription movement in Ireland, used this language: "I am the son of a Fenian, but if it were necessary, to win this war, that Ireland should be sunk in the sea alongside the Lusitania, then I would say, 'Sink Ireland!'" This sentiment was enthusiastically cheered. Speaking of the tone of the meeting generally, the Tribune says editorially that "The view taken of our duty to an ally and to the English people fighting heroically for freedom, is lofty and clear-visioned. It will be honored and remembered in this country and we believe in England as well." How it will be received by the Irish hierarchy is, of course, another matter.

THE first aerial mail from In-Salah, in the Sahara, about midway between the Mediterranean coast and the Niger, was received in Paris quite recently. The Algerian aviation service is making itself responsible for the mail from In-Salah to Biskra, where it is handed to the postal authorities and carried to France by the usual means. The distance between Biskra and In-Salah is 1075 kilometers, which a Farman aeroplane covers in three easy stages of a day each.

THOUGH motor cars take eight days to reach In-Salah, along the roads made in the Sahara since 1915, the three days' journey of the aeroplane service is not considered, nor is it intended, to show any great rapidity. The service simply forms a part of the systematic pacific penetration by which the French are transforming the country. The first day on which the mail was picked up at In-Salah was also the first occasion on which an aeroplane descended at that particular point in the desert. The incident, which would have caused much interest a few years ago, is barely commented upon at the present time, but this does not alter the fact that aerial postal service is becoming more and more of an actuality.

THE number of alien and enemy alien organizations and groups in the United States, which have heretofore, to say the least, refrained from expressing themselves enthusiastically on the side of the Allies, but are now reported to be conspicuously purchasing Liberty bonds, would seem to indicate that there is among them far less doubt as to the outcome of the war than has existed in the past. Something in the circumstance inevitably reminds one of the old saying about the evacuation of a sinking ship.

MR. BONAR LAW's recent remark in Parliament, when referring to the enormous losses of the Germans in the present battle—an autocracy does not care, a democracy does—inevitably recalls Wellington's words on the same subject. Speaking of Napoleon, he declared that he had "one prodigious advantage—he had no responsibility, he could do as he pleased. No man ever lost more armies than he did; I could not risk a man. I knew that if ever I lost 500 men without the clearest necessity, I should be brought upon my knees to the bar of the House of Commons." The same advantage is the Kaiser's today, and has been all through the war. He cannot be accused of failing to take advantage of it.

THE street railway company of Cleveland, O., recently asked to be allowed to increase its fares. Because the request was supported by substantial argument it was granted. So the company is now privileged to sell three tickets for a dime, with a 1-cent allowance for a transfer. Is traction operation less costly in Cleveland than in cities in which 5 and 6-cent fares are charged? No. Then how is the Cleveland street railway company able to operate its lines at such low rates, and at the same time maintain its service at a standard far above that which obtains in the great majority of American communities? Answer: The water has been squeezed out of its stock.

IT is a pity that half the point is lost, in a story told in Everybody's of the meeting, after long separation, of two British officers on the battle field, by the author's obvious ignorance of English slang expressions. The voracious chronicler makes one of the crustaceous Britons greet the other with "Fancy finding you here, old top!" It would be a strange variety of Englishman, Irishman, or Scotsman who would use, or be acquainted with, the Americanism "top," the nearest approach to which is the "toff" of the laboring classes. To them it conveys the same meaning as "swell," and is also ironically applied to one of their own class who acts handsomely, or has the airs or style of dress of a gentleman.